The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX......NO. 5874. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE WAR.

Austria Sides With France in the Coming Struggle.

King William's Speech—His Hope "In God, the Army and the People."

Fighting Not Expected to Begin for Some Days Yet.

The Prussians in Paris to be Protected by the American Minister.

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German Ambassadors Ordered to Quit Paris.

The Neutrality of Holland and Belgium Established.

THE WAR.

Stand Taken by Austria—She Joins France Against Prussia.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONDON, July 19.—It is positively asserted here today, on what is regarded as the highest authority, that Austria joins France against Prussia. Much excitement is created by this announcement.

The King of Prussia Congratulated—His Speech—French Insurrectionary Proclamation Distributed in Hanover.

BERLIN, July 19.—Last evening King WILLIAM made a speech to a great crowd of the people of Berlin, who came to congratulate him. He said he was not responsible for the war which had just broken out. He might personally be passive under outrage, but Germany, even from beyond the seas, had spoken. Sacrifices were sure. Prussia had been spoiled by her rapid victories in two wars, and perhaps a worse fate awaited her now. He, however, knew what to hope from God, the army and the people. A French proclamation for the purpose of exciting the people to revolt has been distributed in Hanover. The *Liberté* publishes a statement to the effect that Gen. CHANGARNIER will probably be appointed Minister of War, vice LEBŒUF, who takes a command in the field.

A Battle not Expected for Some Days—No Foreigners to be Allowed in the French Camp—Earl Granville's Interview with Napoleon—The National Guard to Protect Paris.

PARIS, July 19.—No battle is expected between the French and Prussian armies for some days yet. It is announced that no diplomat or other foreigner will be allowed in the French camp. Earl GRANVILLE, the British Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, arrived here from London yesterday, and had a three hours' conference with the Emperor. The Emperor yesterday received a deputation of officers of the National Guard of Paris. In response to their congratulations, the Emperor said he relied upon the National Guard. Upon them devolved the protection of the capital during the war. The Minister of War has asked the Corps Legislatif for an increase of the military class of 1870 from 90,000 to 140,000 men, and that this contingent may be called to serve till January 1, 1871. The Corps will vote this project today, together with the several others recently submitted by the Government for the prosecution of the war.

NAPOLEON'S address to the people will not be published, says the *Patrie*, until the Emperor has departed for the front.

When the Emperor quitted the Tuileries today to return to St. Cloud, he was loudly cheered by the people.

No Fighting As Yet—Hostile Attitude of Hesse Darmstadt—Reappearance and Seizure of Rochefort's Journal.

PARIS, July 19—3½ P. M.—Up to this time not even a skirmish has occurred between the hostile forces. Hesse Darmstadt withdrew her agent from Paris today. There is nothing certain yet about the departure of the Emperor for the seat of war. It is not likely he will set out for the front until everything is ready there for active operations. Several Prussian agents, who have been suspected of plotting and distributing money, have been arrested. The *Marseillaise* (HENRI ROCHEFORT's journal) appeared this morning, for the first time in several weeks. It was promptly seized. Prince NAPOLEON is expected here to-morrow. It is said he will have a command.

The Patriotic Fund—Great Liberality Displayed—The Retirement of M. Thiers Demanded—French View of the Position of Other Powers.

PARIS, July 19—5 P. M.—The public and private subscriptions to the various charitable projects incident to the war are very liberal in all parts of the country. The Duke DE MORTEMART has given 100,000 francs to one of these funds. Many persons have agreed to pay certain sums daily during the continuance of the war, and others, again, pay double taxes. Many manufacturers continue the wages of their employes who choose to enlist as soldiers. The Empress has sent 50,000 francs to the Society of Aid for the wounded. A large number of the constituents of M. THIERS, who voted for him at the last election, demand his retirement from the Corps Legislatif, on the ground that he has outraged the patriotic sentiment of the country by his recent speech against the war. Several Deputies to the Corps Legislatif are seeking for commissions in the army. M. DUVERNOIS has applied for a command in the Ordnance Corps. The *Journal Officiel* today has a significant article on the attitude of Holland, with which it professes to be pleased, and continues:

"But no one can ignore the ambitious designs of Prussia against the independence of Holland. BISMARCK wished to make that generous and illustrious little nation submit as the Danish Duchies were forced to submit. He wished to render Holland a naval State of the North German Confederation, and under the pretext of establishing closer commercial relations, tried to place Prussian Customs officers at Amsterdam. The patriotic emotion aroused in the Netherlands at the time of the Luxembourg affair, will also be remembered; nor will it be forgotten that, without the firm stand taken by France then, Prussian policy would have had results fatal to the independence and autonomy of the Netherlands. The Cabinet of the Hague is on its guard, and will not fail to maintain the real interests of the country."

The same paper has the following on the relations of Switzerland to France:

"We learn from several Swiss cantons, and particularly from Neufchâtel, that the military measures of the Federal Government are not directed against France, but are inspired by a friendly neutrality. Switzerland knows she has nothing to fear from France, her natural ally and firm friend. The measures taken by Switzerland to secure the respect of Prussia for her neutrality are in our favor, as by her geographical position she protects an important portion of our frontier."

The friendly feeling of the Spanish people toward France is also pointed out by the *Journal*, which says:

"We hear from Spain that all notice how carefully in the present conflict our Government and Chambers have avoided any act or expression of unfriendliness toward that Power. This results from the feelings of sympathy between the two nations."

Dispatches from Minister Washburne—Personal Protection to North German Subjects in France Extended by Our Legation.

Minister WASHBURNE telegraphed to Secretary FISH, today, that he had just returned to Paris. The Secretary telegraphed to him at the request of the North German Government, asking consent of the French Government to permit our Legation to extend to subjects of the former the same degree of personal protection in France as was extended to French subjects in Mexico by our legation in that Republic; the request at that time coming from Baron MOUSTIER, Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is regarded as somewhat singular that the request of North Germany was made on the same day of the same month—July 19—as the request of the French to our Government in 1867. The Secretary has not telegraphed to our various Legations to observe neutrality in the pending war, nor any instructions whatever.

England Gives Up the Hope of Peace—Speculative Dispatches—The Neutrality of Belgium and Holland Established.

LONDON, July 19.—The *Times*, in an editorial this morning, abandons all hope of mediation. The sword must now decide. The London *Post* is skeptical touching the news received from France and Prussia. It ascribes the bulk of the dispatches to speculators. It is denied that the Earl of GRANVILLE has remonstrated with Prussia.

BRUSSELS, July 19.—France has communicated to the Powers notification that she has entered into reciprocal engagements with Belgium and Holland ensuring their neutrality. France is also in active negotiation with Russia, to obtain her formal promise of neutrality.

The European Powers Officially Notified of War—Russia Still Neutral—South German Catholics Opposed to Prussia—Volunteering in Paris—General War Notes.

PARIS, July 19—Evening.—Official notice of the declaration of war by France against Prussia was sent yesterday to the European Powers. Russia, so far, has shown no signs of swerving from her attitude of neutrality. There are rumors that Denmark is giving way to the influence of England. The Catholics of the South German States are reported to be opposed to Prussia. It is reported that the Ambassadors of Baden, Saxony, Hesse, Bavaria and Wurtemberg have been ordered to quit Paris. Eight Prussian officers have been seized in Strasbourg as spies. One hundred thousand volunteers have enrolled their names in Paris and the departments. The Emperor held another council of Ministers today. Prince NAPOLEON has arrived and had a long interview with the Emperor. It is understood that a corps d'armée will be immediately formed and placed under the command of the Prince. A grand dinner was given by the Emperor, at St. Cloud, yesterday, after the Council of war. The principal officers of the regiments of the line and of the Imperial Guard, who are on the eve of leaving Paris, were present. They testified in a most enthusiastic manner their devotion to the Emperor. The band played the "Marseillaise." The Corps Legislatif yesterday adopted the projects of law submitted and credits asked by the Government, and today the Senate concurred in the action of the Corps. The Nancy journals protest against the law for the regulation of the Press in time of war. France has notified Prussia that she will not use explosive bullets if Prussia will not. After the first battle has been fought all the Powers of Europe will make an effort to stop the conflict. The French journals have received orders to publish no information concerning military movements. The report published in the morning papers that Earl GRANVILLE had an interview with the Emperor yesterday was untrue. Lord GRANVILLE has not been in the city. *La Liberté* says the official declaration of war will not be communicated to the Chambers until an answer has been returned from Prussia, the Cabinet of Berlin having received notification of the declaration. Deputy DREOLLE, it is said, intends to move that the Chambers during the war may be represented by a permanent committee of Senators and Deputies.

The French Press on the Situation—A Proposed Plan for the Campaign—Volunteer Services Not to be Accepted—Mr. Washburne and the Prussians in Paris.

PARIS, July 19.—The *Liberté*, (organ of the Thiers party,) gives the following as the programme of the French:

The army will first enter Hesse in order to neutralize the Southern States of Germany. They will then occupy and fortify the City of Frankfort. From this point they will be able to sweep all Prussian territory to the left of the Rhine. They will then enter Prussia by way of Westphalia, and a reconstruction of the Rhenish Confederation will follow. The *Patrie*, this morning, says that the Prussian Ambassador at Vienna, who has been here for a few days, started last night for Berlin with the official declaration of war. The *Journal de Soir* has information, which it believes to be reliable, that Mr. WASHBURNE, the American Minister, has agreed to protect the Prussian subjects now in France. The *Journal* adds that Mr. WASHBURNE has certainly not made such a promise without first having obtained the consent of the French Government. The *Journal Officiel* announces that the Emperor has decided not to receive either in the Imperial quarters, or the quarters of the general officers, any volunteer or any foreign officer, or any one not belonging to the French army. M. THIERS publishes this morning, an indignant denial of having received, as stated by the *Figaro*, a letter from the King of Prussia, thanking him for his speech against the war. The morning journals today, say the Prussians now in Paris and elsewhere in France, will not be expelled from the country, so long as they observe a strict neutrality.

The German Shipping—Movements of Steamers—Rates of Insurance Raised at Lloyds.

LONDON, July 19.—The steamer *Union*, of the North German Lloyd, is in port at Bremen, and will not leave for New-York until further orders. She was advertised to sail on the 16th. The Lloyds exact from five to ten guineas on the German shipping. The *Shipping Gazette* thinks the Germans are fortunate, because so many of their merchant vessels were bought from the Americans during the recent rebellion, and may now be covered by the American flag again.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 19.—The North German Lloyd's steamer *Main*, from New-York for Bremen, arrived safely at 11 o'clock this forenoon.

HAMBURG, July 19.—The steam-ship *Allemannia*, from New-York via Plymouth, arrived here yesterday afternoon. The *Cimbria* left Havre Saturday noon for New-York.

PLYMOUTH, July 19.—The steam-ship *New-York*, of the North German Lloyd, from New-York, arrived here safely at 6½ o'clock this morning. It is not yet decided whether she will attempt to reach Bremen.

War Meetings in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—The French and Prussian residents have held meetings and subscribed funds to be remitted to their respective countries to aid the sufferers in the pending war.

The Western Germans—Mass-Meeting in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 19.—The Germans held a very large and enthusiastic meeting, last night, at Turner Garden, to give expression to their feelings on the subject of the war in Europe. Resolutions were adopted, in strong terms resenting the insult by the French Minister to the German nation, through King WILLIAM. A committee was appointed to collect money for the benefit of the wounded and relief of the orphans and widows made by the war. A considerable sum was pledged on the spot. Dr. BRUEHL pledged himself to give $100 a week during the war, and like liberality was displayed by others.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 19.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of Germans was held tonight. They pledged their money and sympathy to a united Germany against tyrannical France.

LOUISVILLE, July 19.—A mass-meeting of Germans was held here last evening. Resolutions were adopted to the effect that 40,000 Germans of Louisville express their admiration of Count BISMARCK for the course he has pursued in opposing French usurpation. A committee to receive subscriptions to aid Prussia was appointed. Three thousand five hundred and ten dollars was collected in the hall. The meeting was largely attended, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 19.—The intelligence from the seats of the impending conflict in Europe continues to excite a lively interest in this city, particularly among the German population. The various daily journals have to employ their utmost capacity to supply the demands for their issues, and large numbers crowd around the bulletin-boards to gain the latest intelligence. The interest and excitement are scarcely less than during the inauguration and progress of our war. In response to a dispatch sent by the Germans of Chicago, on Sunday last, to King WILLIAM of Prussia, the following telegram was received last evening:

"BERLIN, July 18, 1870.

"To Edmund Jussen and others—

"I thank you, and feel convinced that Germany will answer the hopes of her countrymen beyond the sea.

(Signed) WILLIAM, Rex."

THE WAR EXCITEMENT.

A Quieter Feeling—The German Steamers—Rumors of the Establishment of American Lines—The Gold Market—A Calm Succeeded by a Tempest—Sales at 123 1-4—The Produce Market.

The excitement with regard to the war in Europe was not so intense during the day yesterday as it has been, and people were more inclined to look calmly at the situation and not be carried away by every passing rumor. The agents of the German steamers were as contented as they could well be under the circumstances, and confident that something would turn up in a few days which would put a new phase upon the business and point the way for them more clearly.

THE DAY'S DISPATCHES.

The dispatches received during the day were not of very startling import, and there were very few private telegrams flying about. The principal news of the day, which was most interesting to merchants and shippers, was that BISMARCK had telegraphed to Baron GEROLT that "private property on the high seas would be exempt from seizure by His Majesty's ships without regard to reciprocity." The news from Europe that no battle had yet been fought tended to allay the excitement a great deal, and doubtless had something to do with the steady course of the gold market. The streets were musical all day with the shrill cries of the newsboys, as they shouted their extras and exhibited the half-sheets made conspicuous by the immense display lines.

THE GERMAN STEAMERS.

The *Silesia* sailed, yesterday afternoon, with her own mails and those of the *Hermann*, and will proceed cautiously when she gets more than half seas over, so as not to stumble upon any of the French vessels of war. It is expected that she will make for some English port, though which one it is not proper to state, as doubtless the French will be on the watch for her, and it is not deemed best to give them her exact destination. The *Allemannia* arrived at Hamburg on Monday, and the *Cimbria* left Havre on Saturday, her regular day of sailing. From the fact that this vessel left a French port without molestation, it is thought that the policy of NAPOLEON may be to allow commerce to proceed in its regular channels for the present at least. The *Holsatia* left here on the 12th, and is now at sea, while the *Westphalia*, which left on the 9th, is now due here.

NEW LINES OF STEAMERS.

It has been rumored that the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company intend to place what steamers can be spared from the Aspinwall route upon the line between New-York and some Continental port. An inquiry at the office yesterday revealed the fact that the Company had not entertained such an idea. There is a movement in progress looking to the establishment of a new line of steamships under the American flag, but it is probable that nothing will be done until the war assumes such a shape that some fair prospect of patronage can be shown for such a line. There is not time to build vessels for this service, and whatever ships are used must be purchased. If the war should continue and grow in magnitude the German steamers may come in the market, but as yet there seems little probability of their being disposed of. No attempt has yet been made to sell the German sailing vessels, and there appears little demand for them.

AN OLD DODGE.

During the Crimean war several foreign vessels were transferred to the American flag in a novel way. The laws of the United States provide that no foreign vessel can come under our flag, unless in case of wrecking, she is purchased by an American citizen, who puts two-thirds of her appraised value in repairs upon her; or unless she is seized for violation of the Revenue laws. Several foreign owners, who wished to change the flag on their property, managed to run the ship aground in the harbor. The vessels were then sold at auction for a nominal sum, and the necessary repairs put upon them by the purchasers, when they became American property and entitled to protection. It is doubtful if such a course could be pursued now, though some merchants may consider it worth investigating and trying if found satisfactory.

THE GOLD MARKET.

The Gold Exchange was very quiet yesterday during the regular hours. This was owing to the London dispatches reporting a better feeling in the Stock Exchange and a failure in the Bank of England to raise its rate of discount. Government bonds were also better on the other side, and generally it was shown that the panic of Monday had not been so disastrous as was expected. Before 'Change hours the price of gold in the room ranged between 122⅛ and 120¾. The first price registered was 121⅛, and after that the fluctuations were not very wide nor was the crowd great. The highest price during the regular hours was 121⅞, and the lowest 120¾.

After 'Change hours, printed telegrams from the other side announced another panic on the London Exchange, with 5.20s as low as 80—the lowest point during the present excitement. There was a tremendous rush to buy gold on the receipt of this news, and the excitement was as great as that which must have prevailed in London for five hours before. Heavy purchases were made, and the price was run up to 123¼, the highest point yet. The gold-room at this time presented a scene of the wildest confusion, and bulls who had been comparatively tame during the day, were almost frantic in their efforts to get all the gold that they could obtain. The course of the market during the day is shown by the following table:

10:00 A. M.	122⅛	11:14 A. M.	121	12:50	121⅜
10:03	121⅞	11:17	121¼	1:06	122
10:07	122	11:27	121¼	1:44	121⅞
10:08	121¾	11:28	121	1:56	121⅝
10:28	121⅞	11:38	120¾	2:01	121⅝
10:54	121¾	11:40	120¾	2:12	121⅞
10:57	121⅝	11:58	121	2:24	121⅞
11:01	121⅝	12:01 P. M.	120⅞	2:47	122
11:05	121½	12:05	121	2:53	122⅛
11:08	121⅜	12:08	121¼	2:54	122⅛
11:09	121	12:22	121⅛	3:45	122⅛
11:10	120⅞	12:40	121¼	4:00	122¼
11:11	120¾				

The clearings at the Gold Exchange Bank on Monday were $162,590,000, and were so heavy that the report was not made up until late yesterday afternoon. The *Siberia* did not take out any specie, but it is reported that between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 will be carried out today. It was reported yesterday that the Government would sell $1,000,000 gold today, and buy an increased amount of bonds on Thursday, but the rumor could not be traced to a reliable source.

THE FRENCH STEAMERS.

As announced in the TIMES of Sunday, the French steam-packets will not stop running in consequence of the war. They have nothing to fear from Prussian war vessels, and as privateering is abolished they will not be molested by cruisers. Besides they can be converted into war steamers, and thus protect themselves. The *Lafayette* will leave this port for Brest and Havre on Saturday. It is said that Mr. BERTHEMY, the retiring French Minister, and Col. BONAPARTE, of Baltimore, will go out in her.

It was reported yesterday that the Prussian Government are negotiating for the purchase of the Stevens Battery at Hoboken. This battery was, by will of the late Commodore STEVENS, donated to the State of New-Jersey. At the last session of Congress a bill was passed giving permission to the State of New-Jersey to own and hold the battery, and its completion and transfer was expected in the course of from two to three years. A visit to the battery was made yesterday, when an increased activity was observable. The number of mechanics, it is said, has been rapidly increased, and it would seem as if the officials there were cognizant of some move to hurry forward the battery to completion. The battery is supposed to be the only vessel that is able to cope with the *Rochambeau*. It was designed by the late EDWIN A. STEVENS, and the keel was laid many years ago. During the war the intention of the designer was to offer it to our Government, but the building of the ship lasted till the end of the war.

DRY GOODS.

The effect of the war is already seen in the advance in foreign dress goods and ribbons, in fact in every product of the Continental manufactories. The reason assigned is, that the countries where these goods are produced are at war, and in such a state of internal agitation that manufacturing interests must be neglected to a great extent. Also, that during the war the exports will be very light, and consequently the holders of this class of goods in this country put up the prices in order to realize upon the stocks on hand. As yet there has not been a very marked advance except in silks, ribbons and velvets, and importers do not feel willing to prophecy what will be their course in the future. There is a sentiment of uncertainty prevailing among all business men with respect to the duration of the war, which leads them to be very careful how they calculate too far ahead. Some think that the war will be closed in a short time, others are of the opinion that it will be a war of words, that diplomats will deal with the knotty questions; and others, again, express the opinion that the contest will not only last months, but that it will involve all the nations of the Continent, and perhaps England as well. Cotton goods, it is expected, will decline, because of the decline of the staple, but on this point manufacturers and dealers are, of course, not willing to express themselves freely. As the raw material is depressed, so should be the manufactured article.

GERMAN VESSELS IN PORT.

There are eight or ten vessels flying the Prussian flag in the port of New-York, the disposition of which will depend on the course that France shall adopt with regard to the treatment of private property during the war. The treaty of Paris, supposing it to be kept in good faith, only covers the cargo but not vessel. Unless some arrangement shall be agreed upon between the belligerents for the protection of merchant ships, the vessels now in port will probably be sold. As yet no transactions have taken place touching the sale or transfer of any of them.

The German vessels in port at the present time are as follows:

Hermann	steamer	Oelrichs & Co.
Betty	ship	H. & F. W. Meyer.
Elena	ship	Chas. Luling & Co.
Etha Rickmers	ship	Huffer, Toll & Co.
Edith	ship	Funch, Edye & Co.
Guttenberg	ship	Funch, Edye & Co.
Helene	ship	Caesar & Paul.
Neptune	ship	Funch, Edye & Co.
Shakespeare	ship	Funch, Edye & Co.
Annie M. Gray	bark	Jas. G. Ward & Co.
Brasiliera	bark	Funch, Edye & Co.
Carson Stettin	bark	Funch, Edye & Co.
Cedar	bark	E. Pavenstedt & Co.
Elwine Kreplin	bark	Wm. Salem & Co.
Frederich Scalia	bark	Wendt, Tetens & Co.
Groda von Kuyphausen	bark	Funch, Edye & Co.
Harzburg	bark	Oelrichs & Co.
Kolga	bark	Funch, Edye & Co.
Maria Adelaide	bark	Wendt, Tetens & Co.
Olhers	bark	C. Luling & Co.
St. Bernhard	bark	C. Luling & Co.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

The business of the Produce Exchange, yesterday, was on a less extensive scale than on previous days. The export movement was very seriously impeded by the scarcity of freight-room and the extreme high rates claimed by ship-owners. There was some hesitancy in speculative operations. The offerings of breadstuffs were freer, and some of the holders seemed eager to realize, though not disposed to make any material concessions in price. Shipping grades of flour, which were quite scarce, opened at an additional advance of fifteen to twenty-five cents per barrel, and were in fair request, partly for export and for investment. Further considerable sales of such grades, chiefly of extra State, were reported for forward delivery. The medium and better grades, though in less demand, generally held their own well as to price, and in some instances brought slight improvement. The offerings of wheat were rather more liberal, and as the carrying was less urgent, particularly for the inferior and common grades, prices yielded a little during regular business hours. The purchases for export and speculative purposes were much lighter, and millers were buying very sparingly. Later in the day, under better advices from Liverpool, both flour and wheat showed more firmness, and the bidding for low-grade extra flour, and for prime Spring and amber Winter wheat, was on a more confident basis, chiefly for the English market. The business in corn was comparatively moderate, and mainly on home trade. Prices showed more irregularity, closing heavily for boat-loads. There was some little speculation in the medium lots of canal corn. In the provision line there was an increased disposition to purchase stock, chiefly on speculative account, and on most kinds of hog products better prices were realized. Some considerable purchases were made for forward delivery of both pork and lard at extreme rates. There was quite a movement in tallow for export and speculative account at stronger prices. Prime stock was quite scarce. Whisky (or the high-wines of Western commerce) was in more active demand on speculative account, and brought better prices.

In ocean freights there was an active inquiry, chiefly for medium sized vessels for Cork and orders, and a further advance was established in rates; the closing figure having been 8 shillings sterling per quarter as against 7 shillings on Monday. Some five or six charters were made for that destination, of which four were British vessels. The steamers engaged some considerable quantities of wheat for Liverpool at 12 pence sterling per bushel, some flour at 3 and 6 shillings per barrel, some beef at 7 shillings per tierce, and a large amount of cheese at 50 to 55 shillings per ton. For London, there were a few engagements of wheat, by sail, at 12 pence sterling per bushel; flour at 3 shillings and 6 pence per bushel; tobacco at 40 shillings per hogshead. The demand for petroleum was mainly for Mediterranean ports, and one charter was reported for Trieste at 6 shillings per barrel. A cotton charter in American bottom for the Mediterranean was also among the charters for the day. Very few vessels adapted to the grain trade were available at the close of the quotations.

In the grocery line the tendency was to higher prices. An active trade was reported in sugars at the extreme advance of yesterday. The offerings of stocks were on a reduced scale, and holders were not eager to realize at present figures. The petroleum market was again lower and devoid of animation, only a very light business having been reported both in local and Philadelphia markets.

In the line of metals higher prices were demanded for lead, spelter and iron, and some business was transacted which showed an improvement on recent sales.

The tobacco trade has fallen off materially under the war news, which checks the export demand for the Continent.

In general merchandise there was not much activity, as holders are claiming, in most instances, prices above the present limits of buyers.

The cotton market was very dull throughout, but no material change occurred in values. The demand for both prompt and forward delivery was of a very limited nature. For prompt delivery spinners were the principal buyers; very little for export and for future delivery; sales were about 1,[illegible] bales.

The clearances reported at the Custom-house included a brig with petroleum for Dantzic, a bark, same cargo, for Rotterdam, a brig with same cargo for Cronstadt, a brig with same for Genoa, another with same for Trieste, besides the steamer *Colorado*, for Liverpool, whose cargo was mainly composed of cotton, wheat, cheese and miscellaneous provisions.

The stock of Rio coffee in this market is about 122,000 bags, and at all the different parts of the country about 122,000 bags.

THE LATEST RUMOR.

It was reported, yesterday afternoon, that JAMES FISK, Jr., intended to establish an ocean line of steam-ships immediately, to assist in the carrying trade and take the place of the German steamers to the Continent. The plan was thought to be feasible, and it is not improbable that he may make an offer for the North German Lloyd's steamers at once.

Meeting of Germans Last Night.

A number of Germans, of this city, held another meeting at the Germania Assembly Rooms last night, Dr. A. BERKMANN presiding, in order to discuss steps to be taken with regard to the European war. The Committee, which had been appointed at a meeting held last Sunday, reported that they had conferred with a Committee of another party of Germans at Liederkranz Hall on Monday evening, and they recommended a resolution to attend the mass-meeting at Steinway Hall to-night, which was adopted. They also reported that an additional German mass-meeting with regard to the war would be held in one of the public squares of this City soon.

The War Meeting in New-Jersey.

A mass-meeting of the German population of Hoboken will be held on the 21st inst., at the old Napoleon Hotel, corner of First and Washington streets, for the purpose of giving expression to their views concerning the attitude of fatherland in the present European crisis. The Germans of Hoboken have not abated in their enthusiasm, and express their confidence in the bravery and numerical strength of the German troops to thrash the aspiring Corsican.

The German population of Newark will hold a grand war mass-meeting at Turn Hall, to-night. Some spirited speeches are expected.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

Opinions of the French Press from the Latest Mail Files.

From Le Gaulois, Friday, July 8.

There was no longer an extreme Left; there was no longer a Right, nor were there any more Centers. In the Chambers, yesterday, there were only Frenchmen. After the declaration of M. DE GRAMMONT—a declaration notably patriotic—there passed over the assembly a thrill of warlike and excited feeling. The entire Chamber rose and clapped their hands. Ladies in the galleries waved their handkerchiefs, and men shouted hurrah. The emotion was indescribable.

HONOR IS SAFE!

"For the first time since the [illegible] of February the Ministry has today spoken the only language worthy of a French Cabinet, worthy of the country which listened.

"The applause which broke out on every side during the declaration of M. DE GRAMMONT will find its echo in the nation, and we have some right to expect that these acclamations will suffice to recall M. DE BISMARCK to a just appreciation of what we really are.

"Let us go back a little. Prussia accomplished the expedition to Schleswig-Holstein, and we said nothing. Prussia accomplished Sadowa, and we held our peace. Prussia made fresh annexations, and we are still silent. Prussia made treaties with Wurtemberg and with Baden, and we said nothing. Prussia was the occasion of the serious difficulty about Luxembourg, and we were found conciliatory. Prussia enthroned a Hohenzollern in Roumania, and we said nothing. Prussia has on several late occasions shown that she no longer respected the treaty of Prague, and we said nothing; and as a recompense for this silence, complacent almost to folly, M. DE BISMARCK has prepared for us a Jarnac candidature for the throne of Spain, making due preparation to cut our ham-strings at a given moment, and to hold us between him and the Spaniards, as he held the Austrians between Germany and Italy. If we had accepted this last affront, there is not a woman in the world who would have accepted the arm of a Frenchman. Today our honor is safe. If peace can be maintained so much the better, but if war is the result of the Prim-Bismarck conspiracy, then still better. That will prove that the conflict was inevitable, that it was certain to break out some day, and that all the efforts of a decaying, blind and deaf diplomacy to prevent the struggle, only sufficed to render a delayed contest more terrible. Let Germans arrange with Germans, and let peace rest with them. Nothing more desirable. But let it be on one condition—that they should understand once and for all, and in spite of the past, that France is, and means to continue to be, a great and powerful nation, who may in an hour of somnolence treat with disdain the injuries of her neighbors, but who, like the giant of which the great German poet HEINE speaks, never awakens with impunity to those who without reason provoke and injure him. From this day forward M. DE BISMARCK is warned. Let him beware. We shall see to it.

From La Presse, Friday, July 8.

WAR!

"What is wanting to this declaration is the echoes of the applause which accompanied it. The Chamber, erect to a man, and quivering with patriotism, applauded the language in which it discovered the accent of our old pride and our national tradition. And yet it was war in all its lineaments, at once odious and sublime, which appeared in the midst of the deliberations of a free assembly. It was war which ruled the debate, and held empire over these souls of Frenchmen who once more found themselves face to face with it, and not one of whom failed to recognize it. The resolutions of the Imperial Government are, indeed, so well defined, and are expressed in such perfectly explicit terms, that we may justly say, the future is no longer ours. We have bound our will, our honor and our strength to an ultimatum which we cannot withdraw without disgrace, and which from this time engages our soldiers to defend it to the death. * * * For the first time in four years, France humiliated by 1866 and Prussia aggrandized thereby, find themselves face to face no longer in the secret interviews of diplomacy, but publicly at the bar of public discussion, having two worlds as spectators. All the suppressed anguish that was occasioned among us by the result of Sadowa, all our sadness and all our pride, found vent yesterday. The long suppression of public opinion has ceased. We no longer felt ourselves vanquished; we became rivals once more. And that is the explanation of the patriotic shout that greeted the declaration of M. DE GRAMMONT. O, France, generous nation, daughter of speech and of the sword, rise up now. You must await the coming hour erect. Gather up the fragments of your arms broken at Waterloo. If destiny orders, thou wilt still show to an astonished world what lightnings reside in the weapons wielded by thy heroic hands. Thy name will flash over new fields of battle under the radiance of thine ancient glory."

From L'Opinion Nationale, July 8.

"France cannot withdraw before either an intrigue or a menace. If there is in all these only an intrigue, M. DE BISMARCK will give way, and the peace of the world will not be disturbed; if there is a menace, it will be put in a position to be realized, and the sooner the better. In proportion as it appears right to us to maintain a policy of reserve so long as the action of Prussia confined itself to Germany, so much the more ought we to show ourselves sensitive when we find this action finding employment in suspected intentions beyond its natural sphere, and among the group of Latin nationalities. On this ground the Government is entitled to maintain, as it has done, a firm and decided tone. It will have in that the whole of France at the back. After all that we have permitted in Germany we cannot tolerate the installation of Prussian influence at Madrid. It is for us assuredly, a question of dignity; it is also one of security. In going so far as he has done, M. DE BISMARCK passes all reasonable bounds. If he wishes to preserve peace, let him draw back. As for us, we can do so no more."

Comments of the London Press on the Beginning of the Trouble.

The London papers of the 8th and 9th insts., received by the steam-ships which arrived last night, comment at length on the new European difficulty, and we give below copious extracts, which will show the positions taken by each:

From the Times, July 8.

How little the jealousy of France has abated on the subject of Prussian successes and Prussian influence may be judged by the events of the last forty-eight hours. The nomination of Prince LEOPOLD, of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, has driven the Emperor's Government from its composure. We are accustomed to political excitement in Paris, and might be prepared for an outburst of anger from a restless army and a people instinct with military spirit. That the journals should express their feelings with more or less vehemence is also not a matter for surprise. But in this case the indignation is official as well as popular. Ministers take the lead, and speak more strongly than anybody. There can be no mistake as to the meaning of the Duc de GRAMMONT and M. OLLIVIER. Their language is more than ominous; it amounts to a direct intimation that the election of the Prince will be forcibly resisted by France. Considering that statements addressed by a government to a legislature have necessarily a character of caution or reserve, it would be affectation to attribute any less grave meaning to these communications. "If a war be necessary," said M. OLLIVIER, "the Government will not enter upon it without the consent of the Legislative Body." This is stronger language than was used about Luxembourg, and it shows that the Emperor's Government shares and encourages the passion which has been aroused among the people. * * * The Spanish people have just cause of displeasure with Gen. PRIM for placing them in their present difficulty. * * * We must not, in all this excitement, lose sight of the fact that the Spaniards, as an independent people, have the right to choose the Sovereign who in their opinion will suit them best. If this Prince LEOPOLD were their deliberate choice, every one must feel that a prohibition from Paris, backed by a threat of war, would be almost indefensible. There are, possibly, cases in which the interests of one State are so much affected by the act of another, even though that act may not directly concern it, that war may be justified. We will say at once that the election of a Prince connected with the Prussian House does not constitute such a cause of war against either Spain or Prussia; but while maintaining the right of the Spanish nation to choose its own ruler free from foreign dictation, we have no hesitation in declaring that the way in which this negotiation has been conducted has been in the highest degree reprehensible, and that it excuses, if it does not justify, the attitude of France. It appears certain that the business was transacted with profound secrecy. Who the negotiators were we are not yet told. There was Gen. PRIM, of course, on the one side, but it is not disclosed who were the parties to the transaction on the other. This much is admitted—France was kept completely in the dark. M. MERCIER, the French Minister at Madrid, knew nothing of what was going on; M. BENEDETTI, at Berlin, was equally ignorant. The French Emperor and his Ministers heard of the affair, probably, not many hours before the general public. There can be but one construction put upon such a proceeding. It is that for one reason or another the parties desired that the French Government should be prevented from expressing an opinion until the business was settled, and the election of the Prince, as they thought, irrevocable. We do not know how long the negotiations have been in progress, but not an inkling has been dropped in the hearing of the foreign representatives, and most of the European Governments have read of the affair for the first time in the newspapers. Now, this conduct, we will make bold to say, is grossly discourteous to foreign Powers. The transaction, too, has the air of a vulgar and impudent *coup d'état* of a kind that is sure not to be successful. * * * *

From the Times, July 9.

Had the business been conducted openly, a different result might possibly have been attained. If France could forget her jealousy of Prussia, there is really no reason why she should fear the establishment of this Prince at Madrid. The notion that his policy would be subservient to that of Prussia, and that under him the Spanish armies would be ready to make a diversion whenever France was engaged on her eastern frontier, we look upon as an illusion. History is so full of the futility of dynastic connections, that it is unnecessary to give instances. LEOPOLD of Spain would probably be just as good a Spaniard and as faithful an ally of France as if he came from Austria or Italy; his distant relationship with the Prussian House, and his former allegiance as a Prussian officer, would, we venture to say, have only the very smallest influence on his policy. The calmer part of the French Press takes note of this, and very justly describes the language of the Duke DE GRAMONT about the restoration of the throne of CHARLES V. as exaggerated. The expression could mean nothing else than that there would be such a community of action between Germany, headed by Prussia, and Spain, under the new King, that they might be considered politically a single Power. We do not believe such a community of feeling would ever come into being, or that for a single day the Government of Madrid would be directed from Berlin. These are not times when Kings rule as they will, and a Sovereign on his probation would be too ready to disclaim the influence of the Court which he had formerly served.

If the negotiation had been open, all this would have been evident to Frenchmen, though we by no means say that it would have satisfied them. The case is very different now. The French people are in a state of violent excitement; the demon of national jealousy, which has never been really laid since it was called up in 1866, possesses the minds of the Democracy and the army. The Emperor by moving a finger could hurl all the forces of the country upon the Spanish frontier. Let no one suppose that the interests of a trading class are sufficient to check such a storm, or that the temperate expressions of a part of the Press betoken any really valid opposition to the warlike spirit. *The truth is that there is an immense body in France which would be too glad of any excuse for a war with Prussia, and which will be rather disappointed by concession, considering that this is a very good quarrel as it stands.*

From the Daily News, July 8.

Let us not be misunderstood. We have no sort of sympathy with this new candidature to the Spanish Throne, with the secrecy of its fabrication, or the suddenness of its announcement. We cannot be persuaded that it would be accepted by the Spanish people or by their representatives, freely consulted and voting without prejudice or passion. But the Spaniards are a proud people, with a capacity for resistance to foreign intervention which it might be well for France to remember. If we are to trust the language of the journals, they are quite aware that the choice is entirely for them to make, and they will neither ask Prussian only nor suffer French interference in making it. If anything could reconcile the Spaniards to the choice of an unknown Prussian Prince, it would be the language of the French Press, of the Corps Legislatif, and of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Such language would seem designed to make a popular Spanish hero of this HOHENZOLLERN-SIGMARINGEN. Spain has her "susceptibilities" also, as the first NAPOLEON learnt to his cost, an experience which the easy triumphs of the Duc D'ANGOULEME have not contradicted. It is scarce worth while to deny the farcical imputation that the English Government is favorable to the Prussian candidate. It may be more to the purpose to deny that any English Government, or the English nation, will ever assent to the proposition that the balance of power is disturbed to the disadvantage of France, or her "interests and honor" imperilled, if, "in the exercise of their sovereignty," the Spanish people should elect a HOHENZOLLERN-SIGMARINGEN for their King. It may be more timely and useful for the interpreters of public opinion in England, in the most friendly spirit, and in the interests of the common peace, to warn the French Government against the danger of appearing in the character of a wanton disturber and aggressor, and dictator of the destinies of independent nations. * * * When the frontiers of France are threatened with invasion it will be time enough for her to put her armies in motion. No reasonable Frenchman pretends that the security of his country is imperilled by Count BISMARCK's policy in Germany; by a good understanding between Prussia and Italy; or by the possibly selection of a Prussian Prince for the Spanish Throne. France within her own borders is invincible; the moment she transgresses them she becomes a public enemy. Without admiring or approving in the smallest degree Marshal PRIM's antics and adventures in search of a King, or desiring to see a HOHENZOLLERN-SIGMARINGEN or any other German on the Spanish throne, we trust that this SIGMARINGEN business may die a natural death of exhaustion in the dog days, and not be suffered to crown a lingering epidemic and a threatening famine with the incalculable calamities of an international war.

From the Spectator, July 9.

To them (the French people) the election of a Prussian Prince to the throne of Madrid appears to be a defeat of the Emperor, administered by the dreaded foe who, after tricking the Emperor out of his conquest, won Sadowa and refused the Rhine. Already French journalists of every party are tracing the rumored election to the ambition of Count VON BISMARCK. Soon, if it is accomplished, in every French canteen and wine-shop there will be soldiers pointing out the "strategical danger of France," the necessity, in any future war, for guarding the southern frontier, the dreadful "collar of steel," as M. THIERS called it, with which powers but yesterday powerless are slowly garroting France. Every Frenchman is a strategist, more or less, and the new danger of France will be discussed even by peasants, and the Empire held responsible for a policy under which Prussia, already risen to the first rank in the world, has been able to unite Northern Germany, to form a strict alliance with Italy, to gain possession of the mouths of the Danube, and to seat a candidate in the most dramatic manner upon the throne of Spain. France, it will be alleged, instead of being girdled with petty States, or even surrounded by great States, is now hemmed in on three sides by a single, a hostile and an ambitious State, and will not be able to move without the consent of Berlin, under penalty of attack on all three frontiers at once. How, under these circumstances, is the Rhine to be achieved, or Belgium to be annexed, or England neutralized, or French troops to be retained in Rome. "It is an impossible situation."

From the Examiner, July 9.

Count BISMARCK's policy aims high and reaches far. Cool audacity has hitherto been his motto and his maxim; and they have been justified by success. But this time he has apparently overreached himself. With the consent of France, or even with our tacit, though reluctant, acquiescence, the nomination of a HOHENZOLLERN to the throne of Spain might have been secured; or, if not, a rebuff and a reverse might, at all events, have been avoided. But the attempt being made too cleverly by half, it is likely to fail; and it cannot publicly fail without the humiliation of a discomfiture. Left to himself, Marshal PRIM would have made the French Emperor aware of the proposal at the outset. On the whole, NAPOLEON III. has behaved well to the Provisional Government, and as far as we know, there was nothing in the recent abdication of Queen ISABELLA at Paris in favor of her son to justify resentment or misgiving. Taking for granted that NAPOLEON would prefer the Prince of the ASTURIAS to the Duke DE MONTPENSIER, D'[illegible], or a Republic, it does not follow that he was prepared to interpose or to intrigue in favor of his youthful protégé; and the presumption is strong that he was inclined to do neither. The safe and wise course, therefore, would have been to have let the project of a German candidate be known at the Tuileries before any decision was taken upon it either at Berlin or Madrid. This, we believe, is what the Spanish Premier desired. But the proverb says, if you will take a turn with Mephistophiles he will contrive you shall walk his way. Count BISMARCK stipulated for secrecy. He would show Europe once more that he could outwit the subtlest man of his time. He had done so with impunity in the affair of Luxembourg and in that of the St. Gothard Railway, and he would try whether he could not do it again in giving by surprise a Prussian King to Spain. But this time his ambition has overleaped itself and fallen on the other side.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIPS FRANCE, SCOTIA, WESTPHALIA AND CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The steam-ships *France*, from Liverpool, July 6, and Queenstown, July 7; *Scotia*, from Liverpool, July 9, and Queenstown, July 10; *Westphalia*, from Hamburg, July 6, and Havre, July 9, and *City of Washington*, from Liverpool, July 7, and Queenstown, July 8, arrived at this port last night. These steamers bring four days later news than that brought by the last previous arrival.

The little vessel of two tons burden, says the London *Daily News*, of July 6, which left Liverpool some time ago for New-York, was spoken all well on the 27th June in latitude 49° 50′ north, longitude 21° 30′ west, by the ship *Mary Phillips*, which had arrived at Falmouth from Santos.

Owing to the death of the Marquis of LOTHIAN, another Catholic Peer will be added to those who have seats in the British House of Lords. The deceased Marquis is succeeded by his brother, Lord SCHOMBERG KERR, who became a Catholic some years ago.

The lightning recently struck the powder magazine of Santo-Spirito, at Venice, where 600,000 pounds of that material are stored away. The conductor received the electric discharge, and its top was literally melted away, and the whole length twisted, but no further damage was done.

M. DE LESSEPS has received the Albert gold medal of the Society of Arts, for his services to arts, manufactures and commerce in the making of the Suez Canal. Lord HENRY LENNOX, as Chairman having introduced M. DE LESSEPS, the Prince of WALES presented to him the medal.

The Khedive arrived at Constantinople July 5, and proceeded immediately to Dolma Bachtche, where he was very cordially received by the Sultan, with whom he remained for one hour. Afterward he went to the Palace of Emirghian.

The Italian musical journals give enthusiastic accounts of the production, at Genoa, of Signor PETRELLA's opera on the subject of "I Promessi Sposi." At the second representation, the maestro was recalled forty-five times after one particular romance. At the third representation the same furor was manifested; and PETRELLA himself, who is described as a singularly absent man, was remarked to be among the most uproarious of those who insisted on seeing the composer. "He was quite overcome," says the Italian journalist who relates the incident, "by the charm of his own music."

FIRE DAMP EXPLOSION.

Another Colliery Horror in England—Nineteen Miners Killed by the Explosion—Thirteen Bodies Recovered.

From the London Times, July 8 and 9.

About 1½ yesterday an explosion of gas occurred in the Sheriff Pit, belonging to Messrs. STANIER, Silverdale, Staffordshire. There were about eighty men at work in the pit, some thirty of them in one part called the eight-foot working, in which the explosion occurred. On hearing the noise a body of explorers went down, and four men were soon sent up, two of them being dead, and another dying shortly afterward. At 8½ the explorers were still working their way to the scene of the explosion, the roadway having been filled up in several places with the rubbish. Several men had very narrow escapes. The pit had a good deal of gas in it. Lamps were used, and every precaution taken to prevent an accident. The cause of the terrible explosion has not been ascertained, but it is generally supposed to have originated in an act of carelessness or a want of caution on the part of the men. A scientific investigation may enable the coroner's jury to arrive at a verdict, but at present there is absolutely no evidence whatever as to the cause of the accident. The coal got in the pit has a good deal of gas in it, but the strictest precautions appear to have been taken in the working of the mine. The ventilation is generally admitted to be as good as it can be, men being employed expressly to preserve the airways, lamps are only used in the pit, and the regulations forbidding smoking and the lighting or opening of lamps in the pit are rigidly enforced. The pit on Thursday morning was examined no less than three times by butties in charge, and no gas was detected on either occasion. The scene of the explosion was a new working in the eight-foot seam, 300 yards below the surface, and 800 yards from the pit shaft. In this seam about thirty men were working, of whom twenty were in the vicinity of the spot where the gas fired, and nineteen were killed. The rest of the men, who were out of the range of the gas, escaped, along with the horses. In other parts of the pit there were some fifty other men, but they were 800 yards off, and were not affected by the occurrence. The explosion happened about half-past one, and was heard by the men employed at the foot of the shaft, who at once ascended the pit and reported what had occurred. Mr. LUCAS, the ground Bailiff, whose heroism, more than once shown during the painful task he had undertaken, deserves mention, descended the pit with a body of men, for the purpose of rescuing the living, if any, and recovering the dead. They found the airways, roads and workings blocked up with rubbish dislodged by the explosion, and in many places it was necessary to excavate a passage. After opening the airways and restoring the ventilation, the explorers went on and found five bodies. By that time they were exhausted and had to return, one man having to be carried out, overcome by after-damp. After a brief interval, the explorers again returned to work, and remained in the pit all night until late in the morning, working their way through the obstructions and searching for the bodies of the dead. They succeeding in opening the whole of the roads, and recovered thirteen bodies. They also ascertained the position of some of the remaining six, who were most of them buried beneath ruins dislodged from the roof and walls. Two of the men were working in a row when the explosion came, and they had no chance to escape, while others, hearing the report, ran away to get out of the way, and were met in their flight by fire and damp, and killed. Only two of the thirteen dead bodies recovered up to yesterday evening were mutilated, the rest having slight burns, and exhibiting evidences of death by suffocation. The search was continued all day yesterday and last night, and it was expected the remainder of the nineteen bodies would be recovered by this morning. Among the dead are a man and boy, whose duty it was to keep the eight-foot air way clear, and who at the time were a long way from the place of the explosion. A considerable amount of damage has been done to the pit by the accident. The following are the killed: Thomas Wainwright, 18; George Wainwright, 20, married and family; Thomas Poole, 45, married and family; Edwin Lockett, 19; William Baguley, 27, married and family; Thomas Jones, 28, single; Charles Wilshaw, 21, single; George Mottram, 22, single; John Washington, 22, single; James Wagstaff, 29, married and family; George Moss, 34, married and family; William Madders, 22, single; John Dean, 27, married and family; Elisha Lovatt, 18; Joseph Baily, 17, Richard Tomkinson, 17; George Dobson, 19; George Blore, 29, married and family. Most of the deceased who were married leave their widows and families without provision, except the allowance from a club connected with the works, to which all the men belonged. Crowds of people gathered on the pit bank all Thursday afternoon and evening and yesterday, and a good deal of excitement had been created in the neighborhood of this, the first serious accident which has occurred at the Silverdale colliery. The inquest was opened yesterday before Mr. BOOTH, Coroner, but was adjourned after evidence of identity of the bodies which had been brought up had been given.

THE NEW MAGAZINES.

The first five chapters of a new story called "Overland" begin the August *Galaxy*. "American Timidity" is the title of a paper by Mr. T. M. COAN, which contains some wholesome truths not too often or too vigorously asserted. Indeed, it perhaps goes a little too far in sharp criticism upon national weaknesses, the correction of which may naturally be looked for with increased national experience and culture. Prof. JOHN C. DRAPER next discusses "Bread and its Adulterations" in a manner that seems learned and will no doubt prove useful. Under the head of "Diplomatic Incidents," Mr. THURLOW WEED gives another interesting chapter of his forthcoming autobiography. The incident that follows is honorable in every way to Mr. WEED, although its dénouement may be less satisfactory to uncompromising advocates of rotation in office than if the original project had been carried into effect:

"In the Summer of 1861 a retired merchant of New-York called upon me to say that he and other merchants were anxious to obtain a consular appointment for an old and meritorious book-keeper, who for more than thirty years had kept the books of one of our largest and most respectable commercial houses. The book-keeper came to New-York from England when he was quite a young man, and now, in his old age, was anxious to 'go home to roost.' In other words, he desired to pass the remainder of his life in England so that he might finally sleep where his fathers slept. He was represented to me as a most deserving man, and who, as a book-keeper, was endowed with all the habits and virtues which distinguished Tim Linkinwater. The house that he had served so long, and faithfully, and other merchants who knew him, were particularly anxious to gratify the old book-keeper. I was then on my way to Washington, and took the application and testimonials, promising to do the best I could for him. While at breakfast the next morning with the Secretary of State, I made the application, and before I had half completed the enumeration of the old book-keeper's merits, Mr. SEWARD requested his son FREDERICK, the Assistant Secretary, to find a place for him. I went to the Department with FREDERICK, and in looking over his Consular Register carefully, his eye finally rested upon Falmouth, where, upon examination, he found that the Consul was an Englishman, and had held the office more than twenty years. It was decided, therefore, that one Englishman should give place to another, that other being an Americanized Englishman. I reported this determination to the Secretary, who immediately sent my friend's name to the President; and when the messenger returned with Mr. LINCOLN's approval, Mr. HUNTER, the Chief Clerk, was directed to fill up the commission and obtain the President's signature in time for me to take it to New-York that afternoon. Between 4 and 5 o'clock P. M. I went to Mr. HUNTER for the commission, which lay before him on his desk. He rose somewhat deliberately, (as is his manner,) took the commission in his hand, and delivered it to me without speaking, but with evident reluctance. I said: 'Is it all right, Mr. HUNTER?' He replied: 'I have obeyed orders.' 'But,' I added, 'you do not seem pleased. Is there anything wrong about the appointment?' 'I have nothing to say against the appointment, but I have never discharged a duty, since I came into the Department, with so much regret.' Upon inquiring what caused his regret, he said: 'The first commission that I filled out when I came into this office, twenty-six years ago, was for Mr. FOX, our Consul at Falmouth, who succeeded his then recently-deceased father, who received his appointment from President WASHINGTON. The consular accounts of Mr. FOX are as neatly and as accurately kept as those of Gen. WASHINGTON during the revolution. I think he is the best Consul in the service of the Government. You will judge, therefore, whether the removal of such a Consul is not calculated to occasion regret.' When he finished, while he stood looking at me, with his pen in his hand, I deliberately tore the commission into slips, threw them into the waste-paper basket, and left the Department for the cars. When I explained in New-York what had occurred at Washington, it was approved, not only by the gentleman who had asked me to interest myself, but by the applicant himself."

Mr. JUSTIN MCCARTHY has in this number a readable article on "Edward Bulwer, Lord Lytton," although we do not think his forgiveness of his hero for being rich and a Lord is too gracefully expressed. We have frequently had occasion to praise this gentleman's cleverness as a magazine writer, and his present essay affords fresh and just opportunity for repeating the compliment. That Mr. MCCARTHY's personal or political sentiments are unmistakably conveyed in everything that comes from his pen, to many readers may be no fault. It probably makes up in vitality and purpose what it possibly subtracts from his articles in the way of good taste; and when we remember what has been Mr. MCCARTHY's peculiar experience, the circle of readers for whom he has been accustomed to write, and the circle for whom he now supposes himself to write, it seems not unreasonable to expect from him what, in fact, he gives us. "The Styles of Disraeli and Dickens" are collocated by Mr. RICHARD GRANT WHITE in a paper which exhibits that able writer's customary and characteristic excellencies, and there are other contributions which lack of space, rather than their own deficiency in merit, prevents us from examining in detail. A hideous picture of "Mark Twain," furnished in this number, is a poor substitute for even that humorist's usual monthly instalment, which is less captivating to ourselves than it appears to be to many others.

Lippincott's for August is quite attractive. A poem by Howard Glyndon is a little suggestive of "sweeping the chords of memory," but the verses are very pretty for all that. There is a nice story, "Amy's Lover," by FLORENCE MARRYAT, who, if she is not as strong in fiction as THACKERAY's daughter, comes at least as near her own father's literary standard as does the latter accomplished lady. In the "Monthly Gossip" there is some pleasant gossip about PATTI and NILSSON, from one who has lately heard both in Europe, and which, although a little covertly wicked in the way of "odorous comparison," it is worth while to quote:

PATTI AND NILSSON.

London is just now a perfect aviary of song-birds, and LUCCA, PATTI and TITIENS at the Covent Garden Opera House, and NILSSON at the Drury Lane, warble nightly their sweetest strains to enchanted audiences. The operatic sensation of the hour is undoubtedly the silver-voiced NILSSON, whose angelic face and still more angelic voice have rendered her the successful, nay, the triumphant, rival of the hitherto peerless PATTI. The charming little Marquise DE CAUX is still admired, applauded and adored, still sings to crowded houses, still sees the world at her feet; but the rush, the excitement, the enthusiasm, and, above all, the high premiums paid on tickets, are reserved for the nights when the lovely Swede lights with the moonlight beauty of her presence the dingy stage of Drury-lane. It is hard to imagine anything more exquisite than that wondrous voice, whose liquid purity and crystal clearness remind the hearer of the fountain of molten diamonds celebrated in Eastern fable. NILSSON has been reproached with a want of dramatic fervor, and it is true that her voice is of too celestial a quality to adapt itself readily to the accents of earthly passion; but the innocence of *Marguerite* and the sublime devotion of *Alice* have never found a more perfect interpreter. In the latter rôle (in "Robert le Diable") she is the embodiment of a guardian angel.

PATTI has changed wondrously little since the days when New-York first went wild over the marvelous little singer. The rose-bud has bloomed into a rose—that is all. Beauty and voice have alike developed into fuller perfection, and are alike unchanged in every other respect. She is still the dark-eyed, winsome damsel of pre-secession days, and her voice still possesses that exquisite, birdlike carol which distinguishes her notes from any other songstress I have ever heard. PATTI reminds one of "the lark that at Heaven's gate sings," but the voice of NILSSON seems a strain from the other side of the gate.

I have dwelt thus at length on the different merits of the two great rival *prime donne*, as it is said they both intend crossing the Atlantic—NILSSON in the coming Autumn, and PATTI a year later. If this be true, the lovers of music in the United States have in store for them such perfection of enjoyment as has not been theirs since that other and diviner Scandinavian songstress sailed from our shores, and left behind her a memory of seraphic song and almost seraphic goodness and nobleness of character. And as we honored in JENNY LIND the pure and generous woman, let us also honor CHRISTINE NILSSON, who has walked unscathed through the fiery furnace of Parisian theatrical life, and come forth without even the smell of fire upon her garments.

There are other contributions of merit. Mr. TROLLOPE's "Humblethwaite" installment included; and the feature of wood-cuts—very excellent ones, by the way—is introduced to illustrate Mr. POLLARD's "Virginia Tourist."

The article that will probably attract most attention in the new *Atlantic* is the one called "Some Memories of Charles Dickens." It contains several pleasant reminiscences, which have already been printed by the newspapers. Mrs. Stowe and Messrs. Bayard Taylor, W. D. Howells, James Russell Lowell, T. T. Trowbridge, C. P. Cranch and others have supplied material to the number, which is in no respect behind the *Atlantic* average, either for quality or interest.

CURRENT NOTES.

Peaches cost fifty cents each only at Newport, R. I.

Thirty boxes of tobacco have been seized at Augusta, Ga., in consequence of a violation of the Revenue laws on the part of the owners.

The Winona (Miss.) *Democrat* is agitated over a report of the appearance of the boll-worm in Carroll County.

Belligerent Teutons in Trenton, N. J., talk of returning to Europe to fight for the Fatherland. Talkers seldom act.

The town of Fairfield, Wis., according to the present census, has forty more males than females.

The first colored juror was summoned on Tuesday last to serve at Quincy, Ill. When he made his appearance in Court five jurors, already sworn in, jumped out of the box and fled.

Mr. JONATHAN BUXTON, of Rhode Island, died on Tuesday last, at the ripe age of ninety-nine years. He was born and lived the greater part of his life on the farm where he died.

By the death of an English settler in California, two worthy young men at St. Louis, Mo., inherit a sum of $30,000, in cash and real estate. They are already the owners of a rope-walk.

A very severe battle was fought last week between a herd of swine and a den of rattlesnakes on a farm near Columbus, Ohio. The former were victorious.

Twenty-one boxes were recently filled with the remains of Federal soldiers, gathered from the interior of Georgia, and shipped for interment at the Beaufort National Cemetery.

The *Daily New Era*, of Atlanta, is steadily recovering from the depression caused by the war. The *Era* says that the value of real estate in the city has been steadily improving for some months past.

Indianapolis is about to try the Nicolson pavement. The experiment is being made on Delaware-street, where hundreds of citizens congregate around the pitch and tar pots to see how it's done.

The Scooba, Miss., *Spectator*, says that the newspapers along the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad teem with complaints against the management, and suggests that "where there is so much smoke there must be some fire."

JOHN H. MORRIS, an ambitious colored barber of Leavenworth, Kansas, has been engaged in the study of law for two years past, with the hope of admission to the Bar of that State.

A young married woman named SARAH HOUGH, who had suffered much from a tumor, poisoned herself with arsenic a few days ago at St. Louis, when she found that the doctors were unable to cure her.

A Kansas paper relates circumstantially three instances in which farmers had their barns struck by lightning. People are not generally so successful in directing the electric fluid. The effect, however, was not found to be beneficial to the barns.

A Texas paper says fossil remains belonging to a hitherto undescribed species of the genus *elephas*, and much larger than any yet discovered, have recently been discovered in Archer County by Prof. ROESSLER. The jaw, it is said, measures twelve feet.

The Freemasons of the Grand Lodge of Iowa have amended their laws so as to admit colored people to the Order. This, it is thought, may probably result in excluding the Grand Lodge of Iowa from Masonic intercourse with other Grand Jurisdictions.

The Cleveland *Leader* makes an earnest appeal for the establishment of a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Ohio. Mr. HENRY BERGH ought to make an excursion out there and undertake the work of putting the matter into proper shape.

The General Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad issues a circular from Omaha to "whom it may concern," announcing that there is no danger of trouble from Indians along the line of the road, notwithstanding newspaper reports to the contrary.

A resident of St. Joseph, Mo., has filed a petition in the Circuit Court of that State for a divorce, but more particularly to recover a sum of $6,000, which his wife induced him to place in her charge, and then attempted to drive him from his own house "penniless and alone."

The sudden termination of a sermon, by Rev. Mr. DOUGLASS, of Piqua, at the First Baptist Church, Columbus, Ohio, caused quite a sensation among the congregation on Sunday last. He became overpowered with the excessive heat, gasped out an apology, and sat down.

A New-Orleans exchange applauds the wisdom of the fathers of that city, in not having appropriated a *picayune* toward the celebration of the glorious Fourth. The editor's patriotism is not strong enough to stand against the great destruction of property.

The Chester and Chicago R. I. Railroad Company is now thoroughly organized. The line will connect Centralia, on the Illinois Central, with Nashville and Sparta, reach the Mississippi River at Chester, and run over the coal fields of Southern Illinois.

Greensburg, Mich., has a citizen who calls himself a champion undertaker. He has already furnished coffins and assisted at the burial of 8,300 persons. Some of his friends are modest enough to suggest that he has done the State some service.

The Georgia newspapers are making a very earnest appeal for more independent emigrants. They want no more convicts and paupers, they say, and can manage to get along well enough without any further increase of the African settlers.

The desire for liquor drinking seems to be on the increase in Philadelphia. The Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions has just issued 8,348 tavern licenses. It is a pity the Philadelphians can't contrive to enjoy their "brotherly love" without the aid of liquor.

Life on the railroad in Georgia must be decidedly unpleasant, if we are to judge from the fact that a conductor on the train running to the Isle of Hope, notwithstanding the cheerfulness implied by the name, has had two attacks of fever in so many weeks.

A young man who persisted in courting the daughter of a churchman in Cincinnati after having received notice not to do so, was soundly thrashed by the indignant father the other day. Result: The father is being tried by the Council of the church for conduct unbecoming a Christian.

A New-Haven paper says a new-born child was recently deserted in the woods on Derby-avenue, near West River, and a bunch of leaves thrust into its mouth, apparently to strangle it. Even under all these adverse circumstances the little innocent bids fair to survive. He may yet be President of the United States.

The latest applicant for a divorce in Indiana, sets forth in his complaint that his wife had been in the habit of attempting to poison him by sprinkling his bed and clothing with cow-itch. He had been "itching" for a divorce for some time, but failed to screw his courage up to the sticking point until last week.

A young mechanic from London, Canada, a few days since made several ineffectual attempts to plunge into the Spirit Land by throwing himself, head foremost, upon a heap of sharp-pointed stones, because he failed to procure employment, and had made an appointment to meet his young wife on the following Saturday.

Portsmouth, N. H., is having a sore trial with its Police. The editor of the *Union* is so indignant that, declaring his belief that the residents of that exceedingly quiet city have been victimized long enough by the men appointed by the Mayor and Common Council to watch their property, he calls for the clearing out of the entire Police force.

Iowa appears to be favored with its just share of the Smith family. A wag recently published a card over the name of "JOHN SMITH," declining to accept a State nomination for office, upon which upward of fifty John Smiths take the alarm, and advertise through the newspapers that the card in question has not originated through them. From this it may be inferred that the Smiths of Iowa are not without ambition.

Senator BANKS, of Albany, was recently made the victim of a practical joke, during a visit to the State Prison at Clinton. While passing through the barber's shop he expressed a desire to have his hair cut. The barber, a colored criminal of "two years' standing," pretended that he thought the luckless Senator was a new inmate, and turned him out with the usual crop of the jail bird.

The District-Attorney of Tazewell County, Ill., who was recently acquitted on a charge of bribery and corruption, follows the Rory O'More idea of odd numbers, and has commenced thirty-nine suits for libel against as many different parties, laying the damages in the aggregate at $390,000—probably a sum moderate enough under the circumstances.

The Boscobel, Wis., *Journal* says that FRANK, a son of Hon. J. ALLEN BARBER, of Lancaster, recently cut his throat with a razor, while temporarily insane, and attempted to murder his brother JOSEPH, who was asleep in the same bed with him. JOSEPH awoke with the first sensation of the razor on his throat, and securing the assistance of his father, disarmed FRANK, but not until the desperate fellow had been knocked down once or twice. JOSEPH is a cadet at Annapolis. FRANK may not survive the wound in his throat.

THE GIRLS' BOAT-RACE.

Novel and Exciting Scene at Glenwood, Near Pittsburg—Miss Lottie McAlice and Miss Maggie Lew Pull a Mile and a Half Race—The Former the Victor by 150 Yards—Time—18 Minutes and 34 Seconds.

From the Pittsburg Commercial, July 18.

The female aquatic contest at Glenwood Saturday was in every respect an immense success, and those who doubted and prophesied that the affair would be a farce were entirely mistaken, as almost every one, if not every one, of the upward of five thousand spectators were entirely satisfied with the race, which is far more than can be said of every aquatic contest that has taken place in our city within the past few years. It was a fair race in every respect, fair as to contestants, and fair as to the manner in which it was rowed. There were no claims of "foul," no collisions—in short there was an utter absence of everything that has previously brought Pittsburg aquatic contests into disrepute, and the girls are certainly entitled to no small amount of credit for the pluck, skill and fairness with which they pulled their mile and a half race.

HOW THE RACE WAS GOTTEN UP.

Several weeks ago the subject of a female aquatic contest was agitated in boating circles, and there was a great deal of talk about the remarkable skill, in the management of a skiff, displayed by a young orphan girl named LOTTIE MCALICE, who resided with her sister and brother-in-law in the Sixth Ward, near the river, and had been seen on pleasant moonlight evenings making extraordinary time up and down the river. Many of the Pittsburg oarsmen expressed the belief that she was capable, with practice in a scull-boat, of entering the aquatic lists with no small prospects of success, and that she had some intention of doing so. This rumor gave rise to an item which appeared in the *Commercial* about six weeks ago, under the head of "An Aquatic Sensation," in which it was stated that it was rumored that a young lady of the Sixth Ward was expected to enter the boating lists and had in view the challenging of some of our local oarsmen. The item brought forth an offer from one of the leading boat clubs of the south side, in which it was proposed to furnish an oarswoman to contest with the fair LOTTIE, or if thought best to raise a four-oared female crew to compete for the championship of the county. After this Miss MCALICE published a card in which she said that the published rumor was entirely unauthorized by her, but she was willing to row a race with any girl that the south side might bring forward. There was then a great deal of talk about making a race, but no definite arrangements were made. Soon after the Nonpareil Club, of this city, which has among its members a number of shrewd young men, determined to get up a picnic, and offer a ladies' gold watch as a prize for the most successful oarswoman. Three girls, immediately after, signified their intention of competing for the prize. They were Miss LOTTIE MCALICE, Miss MAGGIE LEW, of Brownstown, on the south side, and Miss MARY WHALEN, of Birmingham. The girls immediately commenced exercising daily in scull-boats, and developing their muscle with the facilities offered at well-regulated boat-houses. Miss MCALICE joined the Max Moorhead Boat Club, Miss WHALEN made her head-quarters at the Beck Boat-house, and Miss LEW commenced practicing in a scull-boat of the Chambers Club, with good instructions, and for the past few weeks large crowds have flocked to the banks of the Monongahela to witness the contestants taking their morning and evening exercise preparatory to the race on Saturday. Miss WHALEN, not being able to procure the right kind of a boat, withdrew from the list Saturday morning.

BEFORE THE RACE—THE BOATS.

At 4 o'clock the grove was literally swarming with people, and presented a lively scene. Enterprising vendors of patent medicines, and the irrepressible "Cheap John," were at various places discoursing to large and attentive crowds. The scull-boats were placed in the grove, and large crowds of curious observers inspected them carefully, the general verdict being that Miss LEW had the best boat. Her boat was named the *H. L. Erbe*, was of cedar, and a fine-looking shell about thirty feet in length. It was furnished by the Chambers Boat Club. Miss MCALICE's boat was furnished by the Max Moorhead Boat Club, was thirty-two feet in length, and a good boat. It bore a mark, where Miss LOTTIE on one occasion put her heel through the cedar, near the outrigger. About 5 o'clock the following judges and referee were selected: Referee—THOMAS HUGHES. Judges—EDWARD DAVIS for Miss MCALICE, and HENRY BEST for Miss LEW. Shortly after the selection of judges and referee, a couple of oarsmen caught up the shells, which had previously been lying in the grove, and started for the river, and after them, swarming down to the river bank, came the immense multitude from the woods on a run, and then exciting times commenced. Relatives and friends of the contestants, and everybody in general, were enthusiastic. The beautiful sculls lay quietly near the bank, while the fair contestants were arranging their pretty rowing costumes. The girls as they came down the river bank and entered their frail crafts looked indescribably pretty, and their quiet and modest but determined demeanor won the highest amount of praise from all the spectators. Miss MCALICE, a plump girl of sixteen, looked really beautiful in her jaunty little red jacket and white dress. Her costume consisted of a tight-fitting scarlet jacket without sleeves, a loose dress reaching to her knees, white tights and high boots. Miss LEW was dressed somewhat similarly, with the exception that her dress was red, and she wore a white boddice with edging. The girls rowed leisurely out to the starting point nearly opposite HALEMAN's Coal Tipple, and brief pause ensued.

THE SCENE.

The river was crowded with boats of every description, and two-thirds of the skiffs of Pittsburg and vicinity must have been present. Along the Glenwood bank stretched an immense crowd for nearly a half mile. There were a large number of women present apparently not the least interested spectators of the strange scene. Bald-headed men and boot-blacks were alike waving their hats enthusiastically and cheering the pretty female contestants. The hillside opposite Glenwood was crowded with people who cheered lustily, and appeared as deeply interested as those on the Glenwood side. Among the rough oarsmen that swarmed about the river the wildest excitement prevailed, and the tumult and cheers of the immense multitude would have been enough to shake the nerves of the best oarsmen. But the girls had made up their minds to row, and their coolness was an exemplification of the wonderful power of woman's will. In the midst of the excitement the girls pulled their boats about, perhaps a little nervously, but with a degree of coolness that was certainly remarkable, keeping each of their crafts a short distance on either side of the Max Moorhead four-oared scull which carried the referee. Suddenly the referee's boat dashed down among the skiffs, and succeeded in obtaining a clear course for the race. Miss LOTTIE certainly looked charming as she balanced herself in her frail bark, dipping the oars gracefully, and maintaining a composure that showed that she was mistress of her boat. Her beautifully-rounded shoulders showed to great advantage as she inclined her body slightly forward, apparently ready and anxious for the start. MAGGIE quietly sat in her boat and managed it gracefully, looking, as did her rival, like a queen of the oar. She displayed very little emotion.

THE RACE.

At 4½ o'clock the word "go" was given, and had scarcely sounded over the river when Miss MCALICE pulled away, shooting her boat out like an arrow, by her shrewdness and careful watching obtaining an advantage over her opponent, who was a little slow about starting. But the cool, steady manner in which Miss LEW handled her oars, soon made it evident that she was capable of rowing a good race, and everybody was wild with excitement, and cheer upon cheer went up from the river and the banks, a remarkable degree of enthusiasm being displayed. The boat-racing vocabulary was exhausted by the friends of the respective contestants in their efforts to cheer on to victory. "Go in LOTTIE." "MAGGIE, beat the girl with the red sack!" "Pull steadier!" "Go in and win!" "Beat her on the way back," &c., were yelled from hundreds of strong lungs. The girls pulled away, however, apparently deaf to the cries of the multitude. Miss MCALICE pulled a stroke that, for grace and power, astonished all spectators, and before she had proceeded 100 yards she was unquestionably a favorite. In making a start she pulled rapidly, handling her oars not unlike JIMMY HAMILL, but afterwards reminding one of COULTER's oarsmanship. Miss LEW pulled gracefully and rapidly, in her manner of rowing and personal appearance reminding one of WALTER BROWN. Miss MCALICE, however, continued to increase the distance between herself and contestant, although in following the guide-boat she was taken nearly to the Birmingham shore, and lost several boat lengths. Miss LEW experienced the same difficulty on her side of the river. Many expressed the opinion that LOTTIE had lost her advantage in starting, and would be beaten before the race was over; but in this they were mistaken. There were two buoy-boats, and each contestant turned from left to right. LOTTIE rounded her buoy-boat in six minutes and ten seconds from the time of starting, being seventy-five yards in advance of her opponent. Miss LEW, however, pulled away pluckily, apparently determined not to give up the race so long as there was the remotest chance of winning it. She rowed against fate, however, and came in at least one hundred yards behind her opponent. The time made by Miss MCALICE was 18:34. It is but due to Miss LEW to say that the oarsman who accompanied her unintentionally put her to a disadvantage by rowing too near her, and all who saw the skill she displayed formed no low opinion of her ability. On the arrival of the fair contestants a scene of the wildest excitement ensued; the steam-boats in the river set up a lively whistling, and cheer upon cheer was given by the vast multitude, while hats and handkerchiefs were waved by the enthusiastic crowd.

AFTER THE RACE.

Miss MCALICE pulled quietly up to shore and stepped gracefully from the scull-boat, apparently proud as an Empress. She threw a waterproof over her head and shoulders, and made her way with difficulty through the crowd of congratulating friends, up the bank, where a carriage was waiting to convey her home. Miss LEW came ashore soon after, and the two left the ground in their respective carriages, amid the loudest and most enthusiastic cheers. The crowds returned by the special trains, and everybody was delighted with the race, and said that for good order it excelled any that has lately taken place in this vicinity.

THE BETTING.

A large amount of money changed hands, the bets, however, being generally from $5 to $10. The losers consoled themselves, however, with the idea that they had been fairly beaten and were not the victims of any gambling schemes. The matter was a topic of conversation everywhere in the city, and a great variety of opinions were expressed. But the general verdict of the immense crowd that witnessed the race was, "all satisfied."

Drowning of a United States Officer in Crossing a River in Texas.

From the Troy Times, July 18.

Col. EGOLF of this city, who wrote to the commanding officer of the late Lieut. HILL's regiment for information in regard to Lieut. HILL's death, has received the following response, giving full particulars of the sad affair:

FORT RICHARDSON, TEXAS, July 1, 1870.

Joseph Egolf, Troy, N. Y.:

SIR: In reply to yours of the 24 ultimo, asking for the particulars in relation to the death of First Lieut. HILL, of my regiment, I have to inform you the Lieutenant was drowned on the 27th of April last while attempting to cross the West fork of the Trinity river near the town of Fort Worth, Texas. He had been stationed at Fort Worth in command of a detachment of his company, and on the 27th of April broke up camp to return to this post. Having some unfinished business in town he started his command in advance, and later in the day he with his servant left to join it. While crossing the west fork of the Trinity, near town, his horse floundered or behaved badly. The Lieutenant was either thrown or disengaged himself, and took to swimming. His servant, who was well mounted, pushed out for him, but was told by the Lieutenant to never mind him, but secure the horse, which he did. After that no more was seen of the Lieutenant, but too late to save him, though I am informed he swam his horse several times around where he was drawn under. Lieut. HILL, I am informed, was a good swimmer, and doubtless felt secure or he would have availed himself of the assistance of his servant when offered. Word was at once sent to this post, and Capts. MADDEN and IRWIN volunteered to go to search for the body and do all that was proper and necessary in the matter. The County Judge and citizens generally turned out at once to search for the body, but it was not until three or four days after—the day Capts. MADDEN and IRWIN, and party, from this post arrived—that the body was found. These officers, with the assistance of the citizens, with whom the Lieutenant was deservedly very popular, had the remains inclosed in a good and substantial coffin, and buried with Masonic honors, the community turning out in a body to attend the funeral. Everything his dearest friends could wish was done. The County Judge, Hon. B. F. BARKLEY, at once offered a reward of $1,000 for the recovery of the body. I mention this merely to show the feeling evinced by the people in the vicinity where the sad occurrence took place. It was understood that Capt. IRWIN, a warm personal friend of the Lieutenant, would write to his mother, and I presume he did. The Captain is now absent from the post. If he did not, you are at liberty to show her this letter, and assure her though her son died seventy miles from the post, every attention and respect was paid him that could possibly be done under the circumstances, and that she has the warm sympathy in her sad bereavement of all the officers of my regiment and of all who knew him, [illegible] ... good and manly qualities. [illegible]

Very truly yours, &c., JAMES OAKES, Colonel Sixth Cavalry, and Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.

Wife Murder in Canada—A Sound Shot Through a Door.

From the Hamilton Times, July 18.

A shocking murder was committed on the Danforth-road, five miles from Toronto, on Thursday night. WILLIAM SHEPPARD, in a fit of jealousy and intoxication, shot his wife in the breast with a gun loaded with shot, inflicting a mortal wound, of which she subsequently died. They had no family, and both were about fifty-seven years of age. SHEPPARD is represented as an honest and respectable man, but was in the habit of getting drunk occasionally, and when in such condition he was always jealous of his wife. An inquest was held on the body, and the following statement made by his wife before she died was read to the jury: "I was in bed when my husband came home, a little past nine this evening; he got into bed and commenced his dirty talk, he being jealous; I got out of bed to leave the room, when he jumped up and I closed the door and held it against him to prevent his following me; I was on the outside and he was on the inside; he then fired through the door, with a gun which was always kept in the bedroom and was loaded; I felt that I was shot, and ran down to Mr. WEST's house, where I now am; I don't think he meant to shoot me; he is a kind husband, except when he is in liquor; he drank some whisky after he came home, and I believe he was drunk at the time he fired through the door and shot me." The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against WILLIAM SHEPPARD, who was committed for trial at the next Assizes for the County of York. The *Globe* says: "The prisoner heard the verdict with the utmost composure, exhibiting much impatience at the length of time he would have to remain in jail until the date of his trial. Before being removed he requested the Constable not to put those things (hand-cuffs) on him till he had lighted his pipe."

Shooting and Cutting Affrays in Cincinnati—One Results Fatally.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, July 17.

Between the hours of 3 and 6 P. M. yesterday two desperate affrays occurred in the eastern part of the city, in each of which there was a man terribly wounded, the one with a pistol-ball and the other with a knife—both dangerously, and, it is feared, mortally. At the saloon No. 564 East Third-street, kept by PAT GLAUSEY, the first bloody scene of the afternoon occurred. It was about 4 o'clock when JAMES CASEY went into the saloon to find GLAUSEY and another man, both considerably under the influence of liquor, struggling in a fierce hand-to-hand encounter. CASEY interfered, and, it is said, attempted to drag GLAUSEY away. The latter, who would not brook such an interference, shook himself loose from both men, drew a pistol and shot CASEY, the ball penetrating his neck. CASEY fainted from loss of blood, and had to be carried to his home, on Mount Adams. At this writing it is not known whether his injury is likely to prove fatal or not. GLAUSEY was arrested and taken to the Seventeenth Ward Station, where he is now locked within a cell. GLAUSEY is a man who knocks people down often, and has before this, the Police say, cut and shot men. Of that, however, we are not positive.

About 6 o'clock last evening, a fearful scene was enacted in the fifth story of the old Museum Building, Sycamore-street, above Third. PETER DILLON and MORTIMER C. WEBB, both shoemakers, occupying rooms together, and heretofore warm friends, had a dispute over a personal matter. They had hardly come to blows, it is supposed, when WEBB, with a sharp knife in his hand with which he had been cutting leather, (the two men had been working side by side at their benches, like brothers,) made a furious attack on DILLON. The latter threw his hands out in a feeble effort to defend himself or wrench the knife away. In a minute, however, he was hacked in a terrible manner, across both arms, across the breast and in the left groin. The last-named wounds, it is feared, will prove fatal. WEBB rushed down stairs, the knife dripping with blood in his hand, threatened anybody who should interfere, was heard to exclaim that he would kill anybody that would call him such names, and made his escape toward the river. The Police were prompt in pursuit, but he had the start and evaded them, probably reaching Kentucky. Lieut. DUTTON was making every possible effort last night to arrest him.

Later.—We have a report that CASEY is dead. It is believed that neither WEBB nor DILLON are married. Both are young men.

Chicago as Seen Through the Directory—Estimate of Population—The Smiths, Browns and Robinsons.

From the Chicago Tribune, July 17.

Through the courtesy of Mr. RICHARD EDWARDS, we have been placed in possession of a proof copy of EDWARDS' Chicago Directory for the year 1870. The volume presents the goodly bulk of 1,300 pages, and contains 105,000 names of bona fide residents of this city, being 10,000 more than are contained in the Directory for Boston, with all her suburbs into the bargain. According to the ratio by which populations are generally estimated, this would indicate for Chicago the possession of 400,000 inhabitants; Mr. EDWARDS, on a very reasonable estimate, places the figure at 350,000. In proof that the claim would not be at all unreasonable, it may be stated that both Baltimore and Philadelphia estimate their population at the proportion of 3½ to every name in the directories; while 400,000 for Chicago would make the ratio less than four to one. However, in claiming a population of 350,000—at the ratio of three and a half to one—we can scarcely be amiss. According to a copy of Mr. EDWARDS' Directory for the year 1866, which we have looked up for comparison, Chicago four years ago contained a population of 250,000, showing that the city has added a third of her inhabitants within that insignificant period. Another four years will give the Garden City above 500,000 souls. There are 119 newspapers and periodicals published in the city. If the science of proportion in nomenclature were sufficiently advanced, perhaps one could arrive at a very fair estimate of a city's population by the recurrence of names. Thus, giving 1 Smith to every 1,000 souls, would give to Chicago, with her 350 Smiths, a population of 350,000. Of Simon-pure John Smiths there are 64. The Browns have a representation of about 450, and the John Browns "march on" to the number of 30. Of Robinsons there are 150, but the Millers claim over 400. There are 3 colored Washingtons, 2 of them prefixed with the baptismal name of the Father of their country—since the Fifteenth Amendment. Of Lincolns there are 14, but no Abrahams. They are rare. Our Irish population is represented by 350 Murphys, 250 O'Briens, 170 O'Connors, and 150 O'Neills. Our German friends head their list with about 300 Schmidts, and fall back on the modest number at 150 Schulzes. Of the not too common name of Zimmerman there are 61. But our Scandinavian friends, according to the ratio of population, certainly present the strongest claim, with 100 Alsens, 112 Olsons, and 67 Nilsons and Nielsons.

Highway Robbery by a Gang of Boys in San Francisco.

From the Alta Californian, San Francisco, July 11.

The degree and character of the progress which is made by certain classes of the community may be inferred from an incident which took place in the lower part of the city at an early hour yesterday morning. As the assistant-engineer of the steamer *Idaho* was passing Natoma and First streets, between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning, returning to the steamer, he was surrounded and attacked by a gang of young ruffians. There were ten or twelve of them in all, varying in age from 15 to 21 years. The man attempted to defend himself as well as possible, but he was knocked down and robbed of about $7 50. One of the young desperadoes fired a pistol at their victim, but missed his mark. The pistol shot was heard by Officers HUGHES and HAGGERTY, who hastened to the spot in time to see the young highwaymen running away. The man who had been assailed was able, however, to give such information as to leave no doubt as to the guilty parties, and before 5 o'clock in the morning the officers arrested JOHN C. HARRIS, WM. HOWARD, JOSEPH MURPHY and JOHN O'CONNOR, who are identified as having taken a hand in the robbery. A gang of desperate and lawless boys have for a long time infested that portion of the city, committing every description of crime with little or no restraint. We are informed that one or two of them "are very respectably connected." HARRIS is about twenty-one years old. The other three are but sixteen or seventeen years of age. At a late hour last evening the officers arrested a boy named JOHN ROBERTSON, who is charged with being connected with the robbery.

Base-Ball—The Grand Mutual Muffin Match.

Owing to the non-appearance of the Blues to meet the Greens, on the occasion of the annual muffin match of the Mutual Club, yesterday, the Greens had a "walk over." They managed to get a nine of the order of Muffins to meet them, and had a jolly lively ball game, which was marked by the usual "splendid batting" displays of home runs and three-base hits, the game occupying over three hours. Considerable sport was had, and the contest afforded amusement to the spectators, and any amount of exercise to the contesting nines. We give the score:

GREEN STOCKINGS.	O.	R.	NO STOCKINGS.	O.	R.
Wilder, s. s.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Beard, 1st b.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hayes, c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nichols, p.	[illegible]	[illegible]
McCradney, 2d b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Crawford, 2d b.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wilder, 1st b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hoffman, s. s.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Christie, p.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gunderson, c. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bell, l. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Taylor, r. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyland, c. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ellery, l. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pat. Hayes, r. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gallagher, c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

INNINGS.	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	
Green Stockings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No Stockings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Umpire—Mr. WARREN, of the Mutual Club.
Time of Game—Three hours and thirty minutes.
Home Runs—Green Stockings 4, No Stockings 3.

To-morrow the Brooklyn Athletics play the Champion, of Jersey City, on the Union Grounds, and the contest promises to be a fine one.

Regulating the Police Force—Action of the Board of Police.

At a meeting of the Board of Police, yesterday, a very large number of patrolmen were transferred to and from different precincts. The following patrolmen were remanded to patrol duty: Thos. F. Westerman, Third Precinct; Joseph M. Dorsey, William Thompson, Francis Plott and Terence Riley, Seventh Precinct; Benson H. Lent and John B. Hathom, Tenth Precinct; Edward J. Lacey and Wm. J. McKelvey, Eleventh Precinct; Samuel T. Pinckney, Twelfth Precinct; Edward Bucken, Thirteenth Precinct; James K. Fuller and John H. Allcot, Nineteenth Precinct; Charles Haman, Twenty-first Precinct; Samuel McWilliams, Twenty-third Precinct; Charles M. Griffith and Wm. Murray, Twenty-seventh Precinct; Francis Fitzgerald and James A. Haughton, Twenty-eighth Precinct; Abel Firth and Samuel Coon, Thirtieth Precinct; Orlando R. Phemes and Bernardo Marley, Thirty-first Precinct; Enoch A. Goodell and Wm. F. Ackerson, Thirty-second Precinct; George F. Hyatt and Chas. W. Schultz, Fifteenth Precinct; Valentine Mack, Seventeenth Precinct; Claude Ottignan, Twenty-fifth Precinct; James Hines, Twenty-ninth Precinct; David Samuels, Second Precinct. William Tice, of the Fourth Precinct, was dismissed from the Department.

The New-Jersey Schuetzen Corps—Annual Target Practice.

The annual target practice and festival of the New-Jersey Schuetzen Corps opened yesterday, at Mount Pleasant Park, Jersey City, with every prospect of success and enjoyment. As early as 7½, yesterday morning, the members and invited guests began to assemble, and at 8 o'clock the procession of carriages, headed by Waringmacher's Band, moved through the streets of Hoboken and Jersey City, and thence to the park, where, after inaugurating the programme with the firing of a grand salute, some refreshments were partaken of and the target contest commenced. Among the invited guests were members of the Schuetzen companies of Charleston, S. C., Newark, Paterson, Hudson, N. Y., Brooklyn and Williamsburg. A great many declined competing for the prizes owing to the excessive heat. The winners, with their booty, will be announced on Thursday next, to which day the festival will be prolonged. A hop will take place each evening, in the splendid cool arbor of the park. The attendance was quite large yesterday, and will increase daily.

A Narrow Escape From Death.

PETER F. REEN, son of Policeman REEN, of Jersey City, is employed at CUSHING & RIDDON's machine-shop, and as he was about his business, yesterday, he tripped and fell against a pile of sheet copper, cutting a dreadful gash in his arm, severing the ulnar artery. He was carried into a neighboring drug-store, and the timely presence of a physician, who dressed his wound and stopped the blood, saved his life.

Riotous Demonstration at Mamaroneck.

A difficulty occurred at Mamaroneck on Monday, which came near terminating very seriously. It appears that a contractor, who is engaged in the construction of roads and other improvements there, after neglecting to settle with one of his laborers for work, for some time, gave him a note or due-bill for the amount, but did not put the necessary internal revenue stamp upon it, and subsequently when the note was presented, refused to pay it on the ground that there was no stamp upon it. A judgment was obtained against the party, and a writ of execution placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff HENRY SUMMERS, who, accompanied by a number of assistants, proceeded to make a levy upon a horse and cart, when a threatening demonstration was made upon the Deputy Sheriff by a large number of Irish laborers. He drew his revolver and warned any one against resisting him. While his attention was diverted for a few moments by a professed mutual friend in the matter, one of the rioters approached the Deputy-Sheriff behind and with the handle of a pick-ax felled him to the ground, crippled the right arm, got the revolver away and carried it off in triumph, at the same time driving the Deputy-Sheriff's aids before them. About 150 Italians, who were at work some distance off, were immediately brought up to the scene of battle, and they in turn pursued the Irish laborers and caused them to flee in all directions. It is feared, however, that the end and perhaps the most serious part of the matter has yet to be witnessed.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Violations of Law by Masters of Vessels—Statistics of Contagious Diseases—The Offal Question in a New Shape—Routine Business.

The Board of Health met yesterday at the usual hour, President BOSWORTH in the chair, with Commissioners CHOGARRY, BRENNAN, GROSS, MANIERRE, MCLEAN and S. SMITH present.

Upon reports from the Attorney it was ordered that suits be commenced in 125 cases of violations of the Tenement-house law, and in thirty-two cases of non-compliance with the orders of the Board, and in five cases of violations of the Sanitary code.

The Sanitary Committee reported back the report of Health Officer CARNOCHAN on violations of Quarantine laws, with a statement that it is not expedient for the Board of Health to take any action in the matter. The report was also indorsed with the opinion of A. J. VANDERPOEL, ex-counsel for the Board, that the Health Officer has all necessary powers to enforce Quarantine laws. The Board, therefore, declined to take any action.

City Sanitary Inspector MORRIS submitted the following report, on which it was ordered that legal proceedings be taken against the delinquents:

BUREAU OF SANITARY INSPECTION, HEALTH DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1870.

To the Board of the Health Department:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to call your attention to the constant violation of sections Nos. 133 and 134 of the Sanitary Code, by masters, owners and consignees of vessels arriving at this port, landing and unlading at the docks of this City, without first obtaining a permit from your Department, according to its ordinance. The danger of introducing contagious disease by vessels coming from infected ports, at this season of the year, cannot be too strictly guarded. The practice of discharging cargo at Perth Amboy, and then coming directly to the docks of this City without undergoing purification is hazardous. This is done not infrequently. The steam-ship *Columbia*, direct from Havana, (that being an infected port at present,) came from Quarantine, having discharged cargo at that point and landed at Pier No. 4 North River on Saturday last without a permit from this Department, in violation of section 134 of the Sanitary Code. No permit has yet been granted, and she is to sail on Thursday next. In performing my duty as your Sanitary Officer, in endeavoring to protect the public health, and desiring not to interfere with legitimate commerce, it is my desire to be instructed by your Board with reference to the action to be taken respecting these violations of the Sanitary Code.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

MOREAU MORRIS, City Sanitary Inspector.

The following communication on contagious diseases was read and referred:

MONDAY, July 18, 1870.

To Moreau Morris, M. D., City Sanitary Inspector:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that during the week ending the 16th inst. four cases of small-pox were reported to this Bureau, all of which were immediately removed to the Hospital, in obedience to your orders, and in conformity with the recommendations of the medical officers of the Board. In the corresponding week last year there were twenty-three cases of small-pox in New-York City, but in the present year only five cases were reported between the [illegible] of June and this date. One death occurred from the disease during the week.

Relapsing fever continues to diminish, there being only thirty-six cases reported during the week ending [illegible] ... during the previous week. The event was not unforeseen; for it has been [illegible] ... the better ventilation and cheaper food supplies of the warmer months that this fever, so largely dependent upon the unclean commingling and confining of bodies and bodily functions, and the want of wholesome and nutritious food, would rapidly diminish when these conditions were modified, if not entirely removed by the advent of the summer quarters. It is therefore deemed safe to look forward to a still greater diminution in its virulence, as well as the number of cases that are reported week by week.

There are two chief difficulties in the way of dealing promptly and effectively with this fever, or, in deed, with any contagious disease, these, namely, (1.) the neglect of physicians to report to the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection such cases as come to their notice, and (2.) the falsehoods of patients who resist [illegible] ... hospital by other means than those provided by the Board of Health, in regard to their places of residence. For the latter evil there is, perhaps, no remedy; and the former will certainly require that punishment before the larger half of the medical profession will yield obedience to the ordinance regarding reports of contagious diseases.

The thirty-six cases of relapsing fever reported during the past week occurred in twenty-nine houses and in nineteen streets. In three cases no residence was given, one originated out of town, and of the remainder nearly one-half the places of residence were falsely stated by the patients. Mulberry, the most deadly street in the City, furnished six cases, while Baxter, Cherry and [illegible] and Broadway sent three cases each to the hospital. The numbers of the houses in all these streets are [illegible] ... and have previously been visited by the disease. Compared with the previous week the record stands thus:

Week ending July 9: Cases, 42; houses, 29; streets, [illegible]; deaths in Hospital, 4; death elsewhere, 1. Week ending July 16: Cases, 36; houses, 29; streets, 19; deaths in Hospital, 2; deaths elsewhere, 1. Respectfully submitted,

MORRIS RANDAL NORTON, Clerk.

A very large number of applications for permits to melt fresh fat in various parts of the City were reported from the Sanitary Inspector, in some cases that the permits be granted and in others that they be denied; but they were all referred to the Sanitary Committee for investigation.

A communication was received from Mr. GEO. W. BLUNT, Secretary of the Board of Pilot Commissioners, stating that a sloop had been seen throwing dead animals overboard in the Lower Bay, and asking that the Harbor Police boat be detailed to detect and arrest the offender. A letter was also received from a citizen who had gone to Coney Island for a bath, complaining of the condition of the beach, in consequence of the numerous carcasses washed ashore there. An animated discussion arose upon these documents, but no member of the Board ventured to say that the New-York Rendering Company has at last been compelled to discontinue operations at the foot of Thirty-eighth-street, and that this new nuisance is due to the fact that the Company now dump the City offal in the Lower Bay, and do not render it anywhere. Finally, the opinion prevailed that the Board has no jurisdiction in the matter, and the matter and the communications were referred to the counsel.

Commissioner STEPHEN SMITH offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the City Sanitary Inspector to make weekly reports of the names of all physicians failing to report cases of contagious diseases occurring in their practice.

The motion of Commissioner BRENNAN, to change the hour of the meeting from 2 o'clock to 1 o'clock, was adopted, and the Board then adjourned.

Death of Ex-Judge Vanderpoel.

Toward the close of the business of the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday, Mr. MILLER, of the firm of MILLER, PEET & OPDYKE, arose and announced the death of Ex-Judge AARON VANDERPOEL, formerly of the Superior Court Bench. Chief-Justice BARBOUR, in a few feeling remarks, paid a high tribute to the ability, honesty and worth of the deceased Judge, and his faithfulness and unswerving devotion to party and friends, and directed that an order be entered on the records expressing the sense of the Court, in honor of the memory of the deceased and regret for his death.

New-York Harbor Protection Company.

By the late Legislature of this State, a company under the name of "New-York Harbor Protection Company," was incorporated, whose aim it will be to protect shipping in port, in case of fire, from the water-side, and to protect it also against harbor and river thieves. The Company intends to employ four steam propellers, and to equip them with double acting steam-pumps and fire-engines. These propellers will be manned by fire engineers selected from the Fire Department of this City, and patrol the harbor continually, day and night, from the upper bounds of the City on the North River around to the upper bounds of the East River, in order to be in readiness if a fire should break out among the shipping or along the wharves and piers and buildings in the vicinity of the wharves to extinguish it. In addition to the prohibition against loss by fire, the employes of the Company will act also as special detectives for the arrest of harbor and river thieves who nightly infest the waters of the harbor. The Company owns one propeller, and intends to acquire three more, and to invest in all about $200,000. The officers of the Company are Messrs. GEO. M. WOODWARD, President; HENRY L. WAIT, General Agent; THEO. SHARTS, Secretary; HENRY A. BURR, Treasurer. Yesterday afternoon the officers of the Company, with a number of guests, made a trip on board their propeller *Clara Clarita*, around the harbor, which was very pleasant and welcome to all participating in it. The propeller started from Pier No. 49 North River, and went down the North River, up the East River, around Blackwell's Island, down the East River on the Brooklyn side, around Governor's Island, up the Hudson River on the Jersey side as far as Guttenberg, down the river to Governor's Island, and up again on the New-York side to Pier No. 42. The fire-engine and hose were put in use once during the trip.

A Police Officer Stabbed.

About 1 o'clock yesterday, Officer VRENDENBERGH, of the Ninth Precinct, arrested a colored man, named FRANCIS WINCOUP, who resides at No. 328 West Twenty-sixth-street, for disorderly conduct. While conveying him to the station, WINCOUP suddenly seized hold of the officer, and, drawing a knife, stabbed him three times in the back. The wounds were not of a serious nature, and VRENDENBERGH, with some assistance, re-arrested the prisoner and had him taken to the station. WINCOUP belongs to a gang of roughs who usually [illegible] about Twenty-sixth-street, and against whom frequent complaints have been made by females residing in the neighborhood. He was brought up at the Jefferson Market Police Court in the afternoon, and held for trial.

THE LAST TRAGEDY.

The Twenty-ninth-Street Murder—Details of the Affair—Escape of the Assassin.

The fact that a fracas had occurred at an early hour yesterday in Twenty-ninth street, in which one DAVID GREEN had been fatally stabbed, was published in the TIMES yesterday. From subsequent investigations by the Police, it appears that GREEN, one GEORGE FREEMAN and two others, all colored men, living in the Eighth Ward, were going through Twenty-ninth-street about midnight, having banjoes in their hands, evidently having been upon some musical expedition. All were intoxicated, and so noisy and disorderly that when they stopped to wrangle on the corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Seventh-avenue they attracted the attention of Patrolman DALTON, who crossed the avenue and told them to be quiet or he would arrest them. They then moved on, crossing diagonally to the south side of Twenty-ninth-street, and continued to go toward Eighth-avenue, the officer keeping them in sight from the upper side of the street. They had gone but a few steps, when they paused. There was a scuffle and before the officer could run across the street three of them fled, and the fourth was lying upon the pavement, bleeding from six ghastly stab-wounds, the most serious one being near the groin and another in the left breast. A stretcher was brought and the wounded man was carried to the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house, close at hand, where he stated that his assailant was one GEORGE FREEMAN, who lives in "Nigger alley," in Laurens-street, between Broome and Grand, and is the leader of a band of banjo-players who stroll from bar-room to bar-room. He gave no account of the cause of the difficulty, and was conveyed with all possible speed to Bellevue Hospital, as Police Surgeon OTIS was of opinion that he could live but a few hours.

Capt. BURDEN immediately sent out officers in pursuit of the assassin, and he was assisted in the search by Capt. MCDERMOTT, of the Eighth Precinct, in whose territory all of the parties to the affray reside. Superintendent JOURDAN also detailed some of the Central detectives to assist in tracking the assassin, who, however, managed to evade all his pursuers. At a late hour yesterday he was still at large, and his victim was yet alive at Bellevue Hospital, but the surgeons had no hope of his recovery.

Crimes and Casualties.

PATRICK KEARNEY was arrested yesterday morning on the complaint of Mrs. EMMA DRYER, of No. 57 Oak-street, who accused him of having taken felonious and forcible possession of a silver watch belonging to her husband which she carried on her person. When arraigned before Justice DOWLING the prisoner was held for trial.

JAMES GIBBONS and JOSEPH MURPHY were arraigned before Justice DOWLING yesterday, at the Tombs, on a charge of stealing a silver watch from the person of CHRISTIAN NELSON, of No. 2 Rapelyea-street, Brooklyn, while he was passing through Water-street. Both of the prisoners were remanded for trial, and being subsequently arraigned at the Special Sessions, were convicted and sentenced to six months each in the Penitentiary.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice SCOTT, GEORGE WILSON was charged with breaking into the premises of EDWARD MICHELIN, No. 22 Avenue B, on Monday last, and stealing $80. WILSON effected an entrance by means of false keys, but was discovered by a domestic named MARY SMITH, who caused his arrest. He was held to answer.

BURR MCFUNNISH was brought up at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge COX, charged with obtaining $50 from THOMAS SQUIRES, No. 212 Broadway, on a note purporting to be a check on the Fulton National Bank. It appears that in August, 1869, the prisoner had an interview with Mr. SQUIRES, in which he induced him to advance him $50 on a check he represented as a draft on the Fulton National Bank. Upon presenting it at the Bank, a few days subsequently, he ascertained it was a forgery, and on application a warrant was issued for the prisoner's arrest. He was committed for trial.

DAVID ROWLAND rolled off the roof of his residence in Seventy-sixth-street, near Avenue A, while asleep, yesterday, and was almost instantly killed.

The body of a female child, aged two weeks, was found yesterday floating in the East River, at Twenty-eighth-street, and was removed to the Morgue.

At the Yorkville Police Court, before Justice BIXBY, PATRICK O'ROURKE was yesterday ordered to pay $3 a week to his wife CATHERINE, whom he had cruelly abandoned.

JAMES CHRISTIE, alias John Jones, was brought up charged with attempting to break into LOUIS HEIDELBERGER's house, No. 111 East Fifty-[illegible]-street, on Monday. Seventeen keys were found in the prisoner's possession, and he was committed by Justice BIXBY, in default of $2,000 bail.

The examination of JOHN MORAN, charged with committing a burglary at Jones' Wood Hotel, on the evening of the 6th of June, was resumed at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday. An *alibi* was clearly proved by the evidence of the prisoner's father and a Mr. MCGRATH, a shoe-maker. The accused was accordingly discharged.

In the case of MICHAEL QUINN, charged with stealing a watch from DAVID THOMPSON, at the corner of Forty-second-street and Second-avenue, several witnesses were examined yesterday at the Yorkville Police Court, who testified that the complainant had frequently declared his inability to identify the man who robbed him. The decision was reserved.

At the Harlem Police Court, yesterday, JOHN THEISS was brought before Justice MCQUADE, on a charge of cutting PATRICK BYRNE, of No. 2,074 Third-avenue, with a razor, in the hand, on Monday evening. He was bailed in $1,000 to stand trial at the General Sessions.

MANDEVILLE PULLMAN, a resident of New-Jersey, yesterday fell from a ship lying at the pier foot of West Sixteenth-street, and received a severe wound.

JOHN YOUNG, of No. 195 Second-street, while at work in Twenty-sixth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, fell into the sewer, and was severely injured.

MICHAEL DUNN, while at work, yesterday, in the stable corner of Fifty-eighth-street and Seventh avenue, was kicked by a horse, and had an arm and leg broken. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

JOSEPH WHITE, of No. 44 West Twenty-seventh-street, fell from his truck, yesterday, and received a severe wound on the head. He was conveyed to Park Hospital.

FREDERICK VOLKHARDT had an arm broken yesterday, while at work in the saw-mill at No. 140 Allen-street, by being struck by a piece of wood thrown from the saw.

A man named MANGUM, of No. 64 West Twenty-second-street, fell down into the area of the house when attempting to enter it, at an early hour yesterday morning, and received serious internal injuries.

WM. MOSS, three years of age, of No. 73 Vandam-street, fell from the back stoop of his house and broke his leg, yesterday. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, by order of Police Surgeon BEACH.

Surrender of Stolen Treasury Notes.

The case in which CHARLES D. MERRIAM was charged with having stolen $1,500 in United States notes from the Treasury Bureau at Washington was concluded in the United States Commissioners' Office, yesterday. The prisoner was discharged, he having produced witnesses to testify that he was in this City at the time the theft was committed. The money which he was charged with having stolen was found at the Stuyvesant Bank, and it was ascertained at the time that it had been deposited there by him in payment for some promissory notes. It was recognized as being a portion of the $6,500 package of greenbacks taken from the Treasury Department. Previous to his discharge, it is said, MERRIAM consented to surrender the money to the Government. The exact manner in which it was stolen and the name of the thief are still unknown.

The Anti-Gambling Fraud.

The officers of the pseudo Anti-Gambling Society—E. R. WEST and HENRY GALWAY—charged with having defrauded A. G. HYDE, of No. 54 Walker-street, of $60, were brought up at the Jefferson Market Police Court for further examination yesterday. Their counsel, Mr. HOWE, waived any examination, on the ground that the question to be determined was one of law, and notified the prosecution of his intention to obtain a writ of *certiorari* from Judge BRADY, of the Supreme Court.

Federal Court Business—Last Appearance of Mr. Pierrepont as District Attorney.

The United States Grand Jury for this Circuit presented a number of indictments in Court, yesterday, before Judge BLATCHFORD, after which the members were discharged from any further sitting. They were informed that they would receive compensation for their services at Marshal SHARPE's office.

District-Attorney PIERREPONT subsequently moved that *nolle prosequies* be entered in the cases of THOMAS P. RAY, indicted on a charge of defrauding the Government by means of illicit whisky distillation; JAMES LALLEY, JOHN DYMOND and JOHN BARTON, jointly indicted for bribing United States weighers to return false weights on certain imported goods; and of WILLIAM STONEBRIDGE, who was under indictment on a charge of having willfully destroyed a Post-office letter. The motion was granted and the cases were ordered to be discontinued. Mr. PIERREPONT announced that the complaint against RAY, a partner in the notorious LORD Brothers' distillery, in West Thirty-third-street, could not be sustained. In the case of DYMOND *et al.*, the defendants agreed to pay $40,000 into Court, as a penalty, provided the criminal prosecution against them was aban-

Sound. Previous to the adjournment of the Court, Mr. Pierrepont mentioned that his duties as District-Attorney would cease today, at which time Hon. Noah Davis, his successor, would be prepared to take the oath of office.

THE CENSUS.

Another Budget of Curiosities—Interviews with Singular People—The Latest Returns.

Instructive and interesting is the panorama of life as it is viewed by the census-taker in his round of duty. Many and varied as the colors in a kaleidoscope are the lights and shades of character that flash across his vision as he walks from basement to garret, from palace to hovel, none escaping him in his inquisitive tour of inspection, and Bridget ——, lone widow, from the "Gem of the Say," in the cellar, with her brood of ragged urchins, is of as much importance in his eyes in her relations to the census, as the rich retired merchant around the corner, who has much difficulty to find the sum total of his possessions. Indeed, he is apt to draw a comparison favorable to Bridget, with her numerous progeny, as against the rich merchant, with his single offspring.

An episode that lightened the labors of an assistant in one of the upper wards, was an interview with a German with but little of this world's goods, but blessed with eight children under his roof-tree, and four married and living out. He was "interviewed" while he sat on his bench with a boot in one hand and his awl in the other. After considerable spelling and effort to write down a most unpronounceable name, the children were taken from the eldest down the ladder until the youngest, an infant of six months, was reached. "What is her name?" said the interrogator. "Well," said the cobbler, laying down his work, scratching his head and looking blankly at the frau, "dat is vat I don't know. She has not got no name. Now, old voman, you see vat it is, dot child no named dot census."

"Yes," said the assistant, gravely, "it is very important that the child should have a name."

"Veil," said the frau, "I told you how it vas; my man he vant dot die child sall have von name vot he like; I like some oder name. We have talked much over mit dis ting and we have not choose any name," she concluded helplessly.

"Ah" said the cobbler, rubbing his hands with glee, "I have some dings. You put dat child down on dot book vid any name vot you like, and dot is de name vot she shall have. Is dot vot you 'gree mit me, old voman."

"Yah, yah," said she eagerly, "you do dot, de first name vot you tink."

The Marshal thought of Eva, and wrote it down. When the old woman saw this, she jumped for joy. "Dat is de name vot I vanted. You see, old man, you see!"

"Yah," said the cobbler, half vexed; "I vant dot child vos called Helena, but dot old voman will have her own vay; but," said he, affectionately, patting her head, "she is the best old voman vot I vant."

Bidding them adieu, and promising to be present at the christening, the census-taker left them and penetrated the apartment of a dark-hued daughter of Africa.

"Well, what do you want?" was the gruff salutation he received on entering. Surprised at his reception, being uniformly so well received by the colored population, he scanned the speaker carefully, and understood that he had to deal with a type of that species of African, designated down South under the general head of Guinea negro, whether they come from that part of the globe or not. A vivid picture was recalled, one of the same kind that he had seen tied to a tree, lashed almost to death, and who, after being loosed, with almost superhuman strength, sprung upon his persecutor with a rail hastily torn from a fence, and wounded by a pistol shot from the slave driver, was borne to jail in a wagon, bound hand and foot, singing snatches from wild plantation songs, intermingled with curses upon his tyrants.

With this scene flashing across his memory, the questioner said softly, "I have come to ask you a few questions about yourself and family, Auntie," and opening his portfolio he prepared to take down the report.

"Don't call me, Auntie; dat's what dey calls de niggers down Souf, Auntie and Uncle, and precious little dey cared about dere Aunties and Uncles, 'cept to make 'em work—work de life and soul out of dem while dey lazed around doing nuffin."

"Well, that is all over now;" and trying to make her understand the objects of the census he asked her name.

"My name is Hannah Johnson, and dat's all de questions I'm gwine to answer."

"How old are you?" he continued, taking no notice of her refusal.

"I'm gwine on sixty. What are you white folks always follering up de niggas for? Can't you let 'em rest?"

"What is your business?"

"You can see what I'm a doing," said she, taking a flat-iron off the stove. "I take in washing for a living, and dat's all I'm gwine to answer."

"Where were you born?"

"I don't know where I was born. I don't see what good dat is to de Corporation. De fust place I recollecks is Baltimore, Md."

"Can you read and write?"

"Read and write!" she said, advancing with flat-iron and assuming an almost belligerent attitude; "Whar was I to learn to read and write, working ever since I was a little piccaninny."

"Any deaths in your family in the last year?"

"No! I wish I was dead myself den I'd be rid of hard work."

"Have you any real estate, or personal property?" explaining the nature of the queries.

"Yah! Yah! lands sakes! dat is a question to ask me! nuffin but what you see;" and leaving the old African in an uncontrollable fit of laughter, the census man vamosed the ranche.

Going into the next house, a handsome young lady of twenty-three years was found living on the top floor, and supporting herself and decripid old father by her needle. When his occupation was asked, she looked at the assistant with a glance entreating sympathy, and turning her eyes, brim full of affection, on the helpless parent, then let them rest upon the floor and was silent. The pantomime was understood, and the old man was reported without occupation.

An Irishman, odorous with the products of his calling, which scents us as we take the census in the neighborhood, was found sleeping a few yards in the rear of a soap-fat factory, the scene of his daily labors. Leaving him happy and greasy, while the home of a well-to-do American is entered, who, with his family, has been for some time on the qui vive for a visit from the enumerator, getting a good reception; and meeting nothing out of the common during the rest of the day, the budget of curiosities is closed.

LATEST CENSUS RETURNS.

The following census returns were made at Marshal Sharpe's office yesterday:

Wards.	Dis.	Pop.	Wards.	Dis.	Pop.
XVII	3	3,340	XX	22	2,100
XI	3	5,291	XIII	8	2,135
XXII	17	2,700	X	8	1,936
XX	12	2,400	X	5	3,920
XV	4	4,010	XVIII	23	1,700
XX	1	2,900	XVIII	16	1,590

Departure of a Prussian Fugitive.

Deputy-Marshal Bernhard conveyed D. Grothian, the alleged Prussian defaulter, (who was recently arrested on a Hoboken car, on application of the North German Ambassador, on a charge of embezzlement, and was subsequently remanded for extradition,) on board of the Hamburg steamer *Silesia*, yesterday, a short time previous to her departure for Europe. The prisoner was placed in the custody of the Captain of the steamer, to be delivered up to the Prussian authorities.

Chess—Mackenzie vs. Hosmer.

Mr. J. Hosmer, the acknowledged best player of the Chicago Chess Club, has, during his visit to New-York, contended with many of our leading players, and in many cases he was successful. Capt. Mackenzie, however, has proved his superiority by winning twelve games, losing none, and drawing three.

Mr. F. Bock, also of Chicago, who won two games out of three with Capt. Mackenzie, is reported to have said that the Captain could easily beat him at the odds of pawn and move, he (Mr. Bock) being the recipient. At Chicago, Mr. Bock is not considered as strong as Mr. J. Hosmer, but it is said that his progress of late has surprised everybody.

Condition of Affairs at the Custom-House.

Collector Grinnell was absent from his post in the Custom-house yesterday, having gone to Newport, R. I., to visit his family. Assistant Collector Clinch was therefore in sole command. Mr. Grinnell will return to-morrow and be present on Friday at the transfer of the office to the new incumbent. Friday will be an anxious day for most of the "ins," who, since it has been generally understood that Mr. Murphy will not make a wholesale removal, have been on their good behavior, though it may be said to the credit of the Custom-house employes that there has been no neglect in the performance of duty. It is rumored that the majority of the attaches are found early and late at their posts just now, and manifest no desire to take a vacation, which they probably would have urged if there had been no change in the Custom-house. It is supposed that when Mr. Murphy comes to examine the indorsements of those who are now in office, he will find that a very large number have abandoned all claims upon Senator Fenton, and have recently become well fortified with papers of the right political stripe.

The weighers seem to be in the greatest tribulation. Applicants for positions manage to ascertain that a weigher's berth is the most lucrative of any in the Department, and some of the attaches of the Custom-house have maliciously posted the scores of applicants as to the emoluments of the weighers, so that it is probable that Mr. Murphy will find more applicants for that position than almost any other. However, there will be more men disappointed in their aspirations than made glad by success. It is said on good authority that Mr. Murphy will carefully consider the claims of those in office before he makes any removals, and that nothing will be done hastily.

THE ORDINANCE POLICE.

Creation of a New Bureau—Duties of Its Officers—Work Already Done.

By the new City Charter, the Police Commissioners were authorized to designate twenty men to enforce the Corporation ordinances under the direction of the Mayor. This was carried into effect some time ago, twenty men being chosen from the Twenty-sixth Precinct, and placed under the charge of Captain Thorne. At the same time, Mr. Gustave D. Cardozo was appointed by the Mayor Superintendent of the new Bureau, and an office assigned him in the City Hall.

The duties of the Ordinance Police, as they are designated, is to report all violations of the City Ordinances, and to prevent, as far as possible, the commission of any such violations. For this purpose the City has been divided into ten districts, to each of which one officer has been assigned. The other ten officers are reserved for special purposes. The officer who has charge of the Harlem District, a very extensive one, is provided with a horse and wagon to enable him to make his rounds. The following are the districts:

First District—From the Battery north to Fulton-street, from river to river.

Second District—From Fulton-street to Canal-street, from Broadway to North River.

Third District—From Fulton-street to Grand-street, from Broadway to East River.

Fourth District—From Canal-street to Fourteenth-street, from Broadway to North River.

Fifth District—From Grand-street to Fourteenth-street, from Broadway to Bowery.

Sixth District—From Grand-street to Fourteenth-street, from Bowery to East River.

Seventh District—From Fourteenth-street to Fifty-ninth-street, from Sixth-avenue to North River.

Eighth District—From Fourteenth-street to Fifty-ninth-street, from Sixth-avenue to Third-avenue.

Ninth District—From Fourteenth-street to Fifty-ninth-street, from Third-avenue to East River.

Tenth District—From Fifty-ninth street north, from river to river.

On Monday last Superintendent Jourdan sent to each Station-house, fifteen complaint books, each containing a different form of complaint for violation of the Corporation ordinances. In these books it is intended that any officer on the force who observes any violations of the ordinances shall enter a complaint, a copy of which is made on the counterpart, and the original is then sent to the Ordinance Bureau, in the City Hall, and after being duly verified, is referred to the Commissioner of Public Works, the Mayor, or the Corporation Counsel, as the nature of it may require. The complaints are made in the following form:

No. ——

Memoranda of Complaints for Violation of Corporation Ordinances, &c.

Building materials seem to occupy too much space in —— street, No. ——.

Reported by Patrolman ——.

Precinct No. ——.

The other complaints, for which provision has been made, are for waste of Croton water, defective gas-lamps, street-lamps not lighted, defective sewers, building materials left in the street, deposits of ashes in the streets, vehicles left in the street, improper relaying of pavements, defective pavements, sunken pavements, dangerous blasting, and nuisances generally.

On the back of each complaint the following maxims are printed, which it is to be hoped the members of the force will "read, mark, learn and inwardly digest."

A policeman is a peace officer. A policeman is a sentinel. As peace officer, his first duty should be to set a good example by being good-humored and polite while upon duty. As sentinel, he should be always wary and vigilant, although there seems to be no immediate necessity for watchfulness, for there is no knowing when an emergency will suddenly arise in a great city. Restraint by authority is never popular, neither to the child nor to the grown man. Authority is therefore to be exercised with coolness, and by always keeping the temper. Men offend in trivial matters as much from carelessness and negligence as from design. Cautionary words are sometimes more valuable than arrests. Diplomacy is oftentimes as great a weapon to the policeman in his intercourse with his fellow-citizens, and in dealing with abuses, as that quality is for the General or the statesman. Among all the trite sayings of the world, there is none more useful for the policeman to remember than that "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." The public man who quells any trouble in its inception, is as much worthy of remembrance as one who redresses an evil of already increasing magnitude. Experience teaches that it is the little things of life which gives the greatest annoyance to the individual, the family, and the community. Therefore, in searching for and reporting breaches of Corporation ordinances, although the breach may appear of slight moment, the trouble is worth rectifying before it grows to a vexatious importance. [illegible] the complaints are transmitted do not act with vigilance, that should not deter from vigilance in preferring the complaint. Rectify at once any street obstruction immediately dangerous to health, life and comfort, or injurious to horses and vehicles, lest the City be mulcted in damages from suitors.

A complaint book is kept at the Ordinance Bureau, where citizens, cognizant of any breach of the Corporation ordinances, may enter complaints, which will be promptly attended to. The following notice in regard to this was issued yesterday:

The Marshal solicits from the citizens (with or without names) information touching any municipal evils which are within their knowledge, or come under their observation, and which they may suppose are capable of being redressed through enforcement of ordinances.

Up to yesterday 580 complaints had been made, chiefly referring to the bad condition of the streets, all of which were referred to the Board of Public Works.

THE ELM PARK RIOT.

Inquest by Coroner Schirmer—Evidence of the Eye-Witnesses—A Verdict Against Unknown Persons.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Schirmer in the case of Charles Brady, Daniel B. Crowley, James Brady, Francis Woods, John Gardner and Patrick Cain, who were killed or died of wounds sustained during the riot in Elm Park on the 12th inst. The investigation was attended by a large crowd of people, the majority of whom were witnesses summoned by Capt. Helme for the information of the Coroner and his jury. The evidence adduced was as follows:

Frederick Reese, of Ninety-second-street and Eighth-avenue, proprietor of Elm Park, testified that on the 12th of July the American Protestant Association engaged the Park for a picnic, and they arrived at half past eleven o'clock A. M., and the party consisted of men, women and children; they were accompanied by fifteen or sixteen policemen; everything passed off quietly, the party enjoying themselves with dancing until twenty-five minutes after 2 o'clock P. M., while the witness was in a shed looking after some cattle he saw a stampede among the party, both men and women rushing in all directions; I went out, the witness continued, to see what was the matter, and when I asked, was told that the men outside were shooting and firing stones; I saw persons running in different directions and heard pistol shots; I cannot say who commenced the fight; the crowd was a very large one, numbering fully five thousand people; I heard the report of pistol shots, but cannot say where they came from.

James Hodges, of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street near Tenth avenue, foreman of the laborers employed on the Boulevard, testified that a few minutes before three P. M., on the 12th inst., a gang of men, composed of fifty or sixty, each armed with sticks and clubs, came up the Boulevard and ordered him to stop his men from working and join them, as they were going to Elm Park to drive the "parties" from there; I refused, the witness continued, to do so, when the gang drove my men away from their work, ordering them to pick up their tools; they did so, and left in a body together; I went to Ninety-sixth-street, but did not see any of the shooting or fighting; the men who called on me were strangers.

Henry Stapleton, of Ninety-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue, the bar-keeper at Elm Park, testified that matters proceeded quietly in the Park until 3½ o'clock P. M., when he saw a stone flying; he also heard pistols fired, but could give no information as to who began the fight, as he remained in the house until it was all over.

Max Mosier, another bar-keeper, heard several pistol-shots, but did not know who fired them. I was about running away, he said, when I saw a wounded man fall and several men with pistols in their hands; I knew none of the men.

Thomas McCracken, of One-Hundredth-street, testified that he is a conductor on the Eighth-avenue Railroad, on car No. 21; was coming down from Manhattanville, he said, and reached Ninety-second-street at four P. M., on the 12th inst., when my car was filled up with passengers; when I reached Eighty-sixth-street I saw the car ahead stop, so we stopped at Eighty-fifth-street, and I proceeded to see what the matter was; I found fifty or sixty men there and five or six policemen; some of the men were throwing stones at the car; I asked an officer the cause of the trouble, and he told me that the mob would not let the cars pass; soon after that, the people left the car and it started; as I was on my way back to my car the mob stopped me and ordered me to start; they also threw stones at my car, but none of those inside were hurt, but one of the men on the front platform was severely wounded; I was detained about twenty minutes; I cannot identify any men who were in the crowd, and do not know the wounded man, who was carried to the Twenty-second Precinct Station-house.

Louis Brenner, of No. 37½ Orchard-street, was at Elm Park, and saw stones thrown and heard pistols fired; he also saw men fighting, but knew none of them.

John R. Lawson, of One Hundred and Fifth-street, is a foreman of the workmen in the Boulevard, and corroborated the evidence of the other foreman, in relation to a gang of men forcing his gang to stop work and go to Elm Park. He also heard the row there while at home.

John C. Helme, Captain of the Thirty-first Precinct Police, testified: I visited Elm Park on the 12th inst., about two P. M., and conversed with some of the leading men of the organizations holding the picnic; I asked them if they expected any trouble, and they said not while in the park, but that there might be trouble after they started homeward; I promised to afford them protection if they would let me know when they intended to leave; at 3 o'clock I again visited the Park, and at the gate met a laboring man, who told me that a gang of men had made the Boulevard men knock off work; I looked at my watch and saw it was five minutes past three o'clock; I then went up to One Hundredth-street, and there met one of the Boulevard men, who repeated the information; I asked them their motive for such conduct, and he stated that he believed they were wanted to go to Elm Park and fight the men there, but that he wasn't going, and several others had refused to go; I then entered my Station-house and ordered Sergt. Kelly, then in reserve, to get the reserve section in line and go with them as quick as possible to Elm Park, and prevent a disturbance; I also sent my special men out to notify all the men on post duty to report as soon as possible at the Station; I also telegraphed to the Thirtieth Precinct for their reserve; I also telegraphed to the Superintendent at the Central Office, informing him that the Boulevard men and others contemplated a riot, and requested assistance; as fast as my men came in I sent them to the Park to assist in maintaining order, and one of them told me the trouble had already commenced; as soon as the other reserves arrived I took them to the Park; Inspectors Dilks and Jameson, with the force from down town, also arrived soon after; we scattered these latter reserves along the Eighth-avenue to protect the cars, and with the remainder obtained possession of the Park; I prevailed upon the 300 or 400 people still in the Park to remain there until I could escort them home; as soon as we got them together we placed a line of officers around them, and so escorted them to the cars; I also put a sufficient number of policemen on each car to protect the passengers; I subsequently found the dead body of a man in the Park, and had it removed to the Station-house, where it was subsequently identified as that of Daniel B. Crowley; I have, under the instructions of the Coroner, endeavored to discover the persons who fired the shots that killed any of the deceased; I have so far been unsuccessful, as the people who were present professed themselves unable to describe or identify any of the persons engaged in the riot; I had no idea of any indications of a riot prior to the hour of three o'clock P. M.

Five citizens and two policemen who were in the neighborhood of the Park at the time of the riot were examined, but their evidence proved unimportant.

Dr. Joseph Cushman then described the post-mortem examinations made by him. Charles Brady died of internal hemorrhage, caused by a pistol-shot wound; James Brady died from [illegible] fracture of the skull; Daniel B. Crowley died of internal hemorrhage, caused by a pistol-shot wound; John Gardner died of a fracture of the skull, induced by a blow; Patrick Cain died of a fracture of the skull, as also did Francis Woods.

Coroner Schirmer stated that he had postponed the inquest for eight days, in order to afford the Police sufficient time to procure evidence, but although he had examined several witnesses, they had been unable to ascertain who had inflicted the wounds, and he believed that if they waited for a year it would not result in any discovery.

The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to their deaths at the hands of unknown persons.

The Coroner announced that the District-Attorney would probably take action in the matter of the riot.

The Farrell Homicide—Death of the Victim.

Patrick Farrell, of No. 199 First-avenue, who was shot on the 13th ult. by Wm. Hamilton, a member of Fire Engine Company No. 6, in Fourteenth-street, died yesterday at his residence of the wounds so received. It will be remembered that William Callaghan and Farrell had a dispute with Hamilton about a picnic, and the latter fired a pistol in among the crowd and hit Farrell. The deceased in his ante-mortem examination stated that he had been wounded without provocation, whereas the assailant insisted that he used the pistol in self-defense. Coroner Flynn will hold an inquest today.

Park-Avenue Tunnel—An Injunction Granted by Judge Barnard Against the New-York and Harlem Railroad.

It will be remembered that some time since, some of the owners of property included in the New Harlem Railroad depot at Forty-second street, put themselves in opposition to the Company's right to take possession of the property. In consequence of this opposition, Commodore Vanderbilt, as President of the Harlem Company, threatened to open the Park-avenue tunnel, by way of retaliation. A suit is now brought in the name of the People and James Brown, as plaintiffs, against the Harlem Railroad Company to prevent the threatened spoliation, and Judge Barnard yesterday granted an injunction restraining the Company from opening or interfering with the street of Park-avenue, from Thirty-second to Forty-second streets.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Brady, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.		Nos.	
4	Seaman vs. Adams.	99	Whiston vs. Hedden.
11	Goodwin vs. Baggett.	103	Wayland vs. Tyson.
14	Gibbs vs. Baggett.	105	Rollins vs. [illegible]
15	Ohl vs. Guntzer.	107	Tucker vs. Livingston.
20	Crane vs. Watson.	111	Cambreling vs. Kerr.
22	Rollins vs. Erie R. R. Co.	113	Ray et al. vs. Dart.
25	Turner vs. Lee.	124	Kiersted vs. Orange & Alexandria R. R. Co.
51	Bennett vs. Creamer.	127	Stephens vs. Fowler.
52	Frobisher vs. Hoffman.		
58	Turner vs. Shepard.		

KINGS COURT—SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.

Nos.		Nos.	
136	McGuigan vs. The City of Brooklyn.	51	Jackson vs. Powers.
17	Bangs vs. The City of Brooklyn.	67	House vs. McCormack.
58	Jackson vs. Powers.	70	Sheridan vs. Worth.
		72	Sheridan vs. McCole.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 19.

By Judge Brady.

Lee vs. Clarke; motion denied.
Schuyler vs. Libby; motion granted.
Perin vs. Foster; motion granted.
Central Savings Bank vs. Gatgan; motion granted.
Le Baron vs. Weeks; motion granted.
Lloyd vs. Flasser; granted by default.
Clary vs. Joyce; granted by default.
Third-av. Savings Bank vs. Potter; judgment granted.
Stuyvesant Bank vs. McMurray; re-settlement of order is denied.
Same vs. Bright; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 19.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

Roemelt vs. Wolf; order dismissing order, &c.
Samuel W. Geery vs. Cockroft; case settled without amendment.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 12.

Before Chief-Justice Barbour.

DIVORCED WHILE IN PRISON.

Robert Murphy vs. Ellen Murphy.—In June last the defendant was "sent up" for six months for drunkenness, on an affidavit made by her husband, the plaintiff. Immediately upon the defendant's incarceration, the plaintiff instituted a suit for divorce against her, and she failing to appear and answer within the proper time, a decree was entered against her by default. A motion is now made to set aside the default, and for an order extending the time to answer. Chief-Justice Barbour granted an order opening the default, and extending the time to answer, and ordering a reference, the hearing to take place on the 15th of October next, after the defendant's imprisonment shall have expired.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

NOTICE.

During the remainder of the July Term, Chambers will be held from 10½ A. M. to 12 M. No Court will be held on Saturdays during vacation.

By the Court. NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Clerk.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 19.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	112⅜	200 N. Y. C. & Hud. R.	95
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	[illegible]	500 do. b. c.	95
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	[illegible]	500 do.	[illegible]
[illegible] c.	108⅛	200 do.	[illegible]
30,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	[illegible]	200 do.	[illegible]
6,000 Tenn. St. 6s, N.	62½	600 N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs.	[illegible]
10,000 do.	62	300 do. b. c.	[illegible]
7,000 do.	62	20,000 do.	[illegible]
5,000 Georgia St. 7s	82	20,000 do.	[illegible]
4,000 N. C. Old Bds.	50½	10,000 do.	[illegible]
2,000 do.	[illegible]	10,000 do.	[illegible]
5,000 do.	51	100 Erie Railway	22
5,000 N. C. F. A.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
5,000 N. C. St. 6s, N.	30	600 L. S. & M. So.	[illegible]
5,000 N. C. Sp. Tax.	22½	300 do.	[illegible]
1,000 Missouri St. 6s.	91	200 Cleve. & Pitts.	105
1,000 Ala. 8s, Rail. B.	97½	200 Reading Railroad	97
2,000 Erie 2d, '79	[illegible]	1,200 do.	[illegible]
1,000 Erie 4th	[illegible]	200 do.	[illegible]
1,000 Chi. & N. W. S. F.	102½	100 do.	[illegible]
5,000 Tol. & W. C. C.	[illegible]	500 do. b30	[illegible]
500 Cl. & Pitts. 4th	77	300 do. b. c.	[illegible]
2,000 Chic. & Alt. 1st.	100¾	100 Chic. & N. W.	[illegible]
4,000 M. & St. P. 7-3-10 Conv.	88	500 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	[illegible]
10,000 Va. 6s, R. Old	53	100 N. J. Central	102¾
112 Fourth Nat. Bank	103	4 do.	[illegible]
15 Continental Bank	[illegible]	300 do. b. c.	[illegible]
20 Phoenix Bank	111	400 Chic. & R. I.	112¼
25 D. & H. Canal, x d.	120	200 do. b. c.	[illegible]
100 Mariposa Pf.	12⅜	1,600 Mil. & St. Paul	[illegible]
100 do.	[illegible]	25 do.	[illegible]
100 do. b. c.	[illegible]	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	78
100 do.	12	400 Tol., W. & W.	[illegible]
100 Pacific Mail	42	100 do.	[illegible]
200 do.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
100 do.	[illegible]	10 Pitts., F. W. & C. G.	92
300 do.	[illegible]	100 do. b. c.	[illegible]
300 do.	[illegible]	500 Ohio & Mississippi	[illegible]
100 do.	[illegible]	1,900 do. b. c.	[illegible]
100 do.	[illegible]	200 Chic., Bur. & Quin.	[illegible]
20 Am. Mer. U. Ex.	[illegible]	200 Boston, H. & Erie	[illegible]
100 do.	44	41 Morris & Essex	90
175 do.	44	100 H. & St. Jo. b. c.	112
100 Adams Ex. b. c.	67	100 H. & St. Jo. Pf.	116
100 U. S. Ex. s60	45	200 Col., C. & Ind. Cen.	19½

SECOND BOARD—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5s, '74, C.	[illegible]	10,000 N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs. bet. call	[illegible]
4,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	[illegible]	10,000 do.	[illegible]
20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	[illegible]	20,000 do.	[illegible]
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	[illegible]	20,000 do.	[illegible]
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	[illegible]	100 Erie Railway b. c.	22
10,000 do.	[illegible]	200 Reading Railroad	[illegible]
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 n.	[illegible]	2000 do.	[illegible]
5,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	[illegible]	200 L. S. & M. So.	[illegible]
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	[illegible]	100 do. bet. call	[illegible]
20,000 do.	[illegible]	200 Chi. & R. I. P.	112
15,000 U. S. 5s 10-40, C.	[illegible]	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	[illegible]
25,000 do.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
80,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	[illegible]	300 do.	[illegible]
20,000 N. Car. 6s, Sp. Tax	22	200 do.	[illegible]
10,000 do.	[illegible]	1000 Mil. & St. P. R.	[illegible]
10,000 Mo. State 6s	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
200 West'n U. Tel.	[illegible]	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	[illegible]
5 Am. Mer. U. Ex.	[illegible]	100 Tol., Wab. & W.	[illegible]
100 do.	43	300 Ohio & Miss. b. c.	[illegible]
25 N. Y. C. & H. R.	[illegible]	300 do.	[illegible]
500 do. bet. call	[illegible]	300 do.	[illegible]
300 do.	[illegible]		
300 do.	[illegible]		

TUESDAY, July 19—P. M.

While the War news from Europe is quite as unsettled as yesterday, there is less excitement in the Wall-street markets today. Taking 121¼ ℘ cent. as the regular closing price of Gold last night, the fluctuations today have been [illegible] ℘ cent. to the close of Bank hours. The later quotations will be noted at the close of this report. The Cable advices from London and the Continent were not at all satisfactory at any hour of the day, but the story of actual War having become familiarized to the Street, the ups and downs in the market for Gold and the Public Funds have ceased to excite surprise. We notice a very strong inclination on the part of Domestic buyers to take hold of 5-20s at 108⅝ ℘ cent., without much reference as to the cost at which they may be laid down here from Europe on the fluctuations in Gold. One or two leading dealers are understood to be in the movement, and it may be that they are already satisfied, from the signs of the market that surround them, that the amount of Bonds now on the way from Europe, or that are likely to return by succeeding steamers, has been greatly exaggerated, whatever the future consequences of the War may bring forth in this respect. No Bonds have yet been received, but a large amount is reported to have been forwarded here by sellers for London or Continental account, in anticipation of their arrival. The Gold is also understood to have been purchased against these sales, and its shipment by the steamers of Wednesday (to-morrow) has been rumored by millions, up to four or five millions, although we are not able this afternoon to verify by the Williams & Guion steamer and the Cunarder to-morrow over $2,500,000. The eagerness to ship Gold is nothing like the rush in May, 1866, nor is the same anxiety expressed through orders from the other side.

The above is a fair statement of the existing feeling and state of things in regard to United States 5-20s and Gold as affected by the War today. We are by no means sanguine, however, that the whole question may not be changed, and for the worse, to-morrow or next day. Immediately after Bank hours, Gold advanced to [illegible] ℘ cent.

Nearly all the Bankers in the Foreign Exchanges have ceased to draw upon any of the Continental markets. Two or three of the most prominent firms decline to do business on Paris at present. The rates on London are 110@110½ at sixty days, and 110½ ℘ cent. sight. These terms are fully up to the points at which it will pay to ship American Gold Coin. There is a fair trade demand at the advance.

Money has gone up to 6 ℘ cent. on Railway collateral, and 6@7 ℘ cent. on Gold. The prevailing accounts in the Gold Room have become strongly *Bullish*, and the rates of Interest for carrying over balances have gone up from 4 to 7 ℘ cent. within a few days. On the Public Funds Money is still lent at 5 ℘ cent.

The Railway market was depressed today, and the New-York and Western Roads, and also Reading, seem to have lost the elasticity noticed at the very close of last week, and prices, which were lower yesterday than Saturday, are still lower, with few exceptions, today. New-York Central was nominally weak, and the Scrip down to [illegible] ℘ cent. The Western list was also generally weak, Lake Shore selling down to [illegible] ℘ cent. The Southern State Bonds felt the change in Money, and the Tennessees and North Carolinas are 1@1½ ℘ cent. lower this Afternoon than yesterday.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night. The cable news was construed as unfavorable, especially from the London market where Consols were reported below 90 and United States 5-20s below 81 ℘ cent. Gold advanced to about the highest points of Monday, [illegible] ℘ cent. Later in the day gold sold up to [illegible], closing at [illegible].

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, JULY 19.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s of 1862	[illegible]	109
United States 5-20s of 1867	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Gold Coin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bills on London, 60 days	110	[illegible]
New Bonds of Tennessee	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York Central and Hudson	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
North-western Common	[illegible]	[illegible]
North-western Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul Preferred	79	[illegible]
St. Paul Common	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Jersey Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toledo and Wabash	[illegible]	61

The Treasury will sell, to-morrow, $1,000,000 Gold and Wednesday of next week $1,000,000. Possibly the large difference between Gold and United States 5-20s may induce the Secretary to accept bids for a larger amount, but assuming that he will not do so his sales for July will amount to $4,000,000, exclusive of $2,350,000 collected by way of July interest on the 5-20s, held in the Sinking Fund and reinvested last week in 5-20s.

We understand that some of the Gold speculators talk of the Government running short of Gold, because of the prospective falling off in imported merchandise paying Customs Duties. This is simply absurd. The Government owned on the 1st of July a surplus of $78,220,000. On Saturday last the Government owned, after paying the bulk of the July interest and selling $2,000,000 on the 6th and 13th inst., $72,394,000. Allowing for further sales in the next seven weeks of $7,000,000, and the payment of the remainder of the July interest, the amount of Gold in the ownership of the Government at the close of August will be fully $75,000,000, as follows:

At close of June	$78,000,000
July and August Customs	36,000,000
Together	$114,000,000
July interest presented	30,000,000
Balance	$84,000,000
Nine weeks' sales	9,000,000
Balance, Aug. 31	$75,000,000

The Customs in July and August, so far from falling off, will exceed last season by about two million of dollars. Not the least ridiculous part of the suggestion that the Government will run short of Gold is the calculation that some of the Continental ports being closed by the war, our Importers cannot get their Goods out of Europe. There is nothing more certain that if the Goods are wanted here, as they assuredly will be, that means will be found in Europe to send them to one of the most profitable and least embarrassed markets of the world.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 19.

Gold receipts	$471,063 57
Gold payments	388,233 89
Gold balance	71,641,619 53
Currency receipts	625,630 07
Currency payments	[illegible]
Currency balance	11,386,530 53
Customs	311,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent. reg'd, 1881	112⅜	5-20 coup., 1867	[illegible]
6 ℘ cent. coup., 1881	112⅜	5-20 coup., 1868	[illegible]
5-20 coup., 1862	109	10-40 reg'd	[illegible]
5-20 coup., 1864	[illegible]	10-40 coup.	[illegible]
5-20 coup., 1865	[illegible]	6's currency	[illegible]
5-20 coup., N. I., 1865	[illegible]		

And the following for the State bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coup.	[illegible]	Ohio 6 ℘ cent., 1886	104
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	[illegible]	Ill. Canal Bds. 1870	100
Virginia 6s, new bds.	67	Ill. coupon 6s, 1877	100
Georgia 7s, new bds.	87	Ill. coupon 6s, 1879	100
N. Car. Fund'g Act, '66	[illegible]	Illinois War Loan	100
N. Car. Fund'g Act, '68	[illegible]	Indiana 5 ℘ cent.	[illegible]
N. Car. 6s, new bds.	[illegible]	Michigan 6 ℘ ct., '73	[illegible]
N. Car. 6s, Sp. Tax	[illegible]	Michigan 6 ℘ ct., '78	[illegible]
Missouri 6s	[illegible]	Michigan 6 ℘ ct., '83	97
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. Iss.	[illegible]	Michigan 7 ℘ ct., '78	[illegible]
Louisiana 6s	[illegible]	Mich. 7 ℘ ct., War L.	[illegible]
La. 6s, Levee Bds.	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	[illegible]
Connecticut 6s	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	[illegible]
Rhode Island 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	[illegible]
Alabama 8s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	[illegible]
Ala. 8s, R. R. bds.	97½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	[illegible]
Ark. 7s, L.R.&Ft.S.Iss.	74	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	[illegible]
Ohio 6 ℘ cent., 1875	100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L.	[illegible]
Ohio 6 ℘ cent., 1881	100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L.	[illegible]

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	[illegible]	T., W. & W. con. S. F.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subscr.	[illegible]	Gt. West. 1st, '78	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	[illegible]	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con.	[illegible]	Gal. & Chic. Ex.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, S. F.	105	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	[illegible]
Harlem 1st Mort.	[illegible]	Morris & Essex 1st	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79	[illegible]	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 3d Ind.	[illegible]	N. J. Cen. new bds.	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80	94	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st	102
Erie 7s, 5th Ind.	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. Con. S. F.	[illegible]
H. R. 7s, 2d, '75	100	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	[illegible]
Harlem [illegible]	[illegible]	Chic. & Alton S. F.	[illegible]
Albany & Sus. 2d	[illegible]	Chic. & Alton 1st	101
[illegible]	[illegible]	Chic. & Alton Inc.	[illegible]
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	[illegible]	At. & Gt. West. 1st	[illegible]
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss. 1st	[illegible]
Cen. Pac. Bonds	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss. Cons'd	[illegible]
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	[illegible]	Pennsylvania R. Bonds	[illegible]
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '75	110	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 1st	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 1st	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 2d	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 2d	[illegible]
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. [illegible]	[illegible]
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	101	Chic. & Mil. 1st	[illegible]
Chi. & N. W. Inc. Bds.	[illegible]	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st	[illegible]
H. & St. Jo. Land Gr.	[illegible]	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	[illegible]
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	[illegible]	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	[illegible]
Tol. & Wab. 2d	[illegible]	N. H. & N. H.	[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	[illegible]	Bank of Commerce	[illegible]
Manhattan	[illegible]	Fourth National	107
America	[illegible]	Ninth National	[illegible]
City	[illegible]	Tenth National	[illegible]
Phenix	107	Oriental	[illegible]
Tradesmen's	[illegible]	Ship. & Brokers' Assn.	[illegible]
Seventh Ward	[illegible]	Del. & Hudson Canal	[illegible]
State of New-York	110	Pennsylvania Coal	[illegible]
Commerce	[illegible]	American Coal	[illegible]
Ocean	[illegible]	Consol. Coal of Md.	[illegible]
Mercantile	[illegible]	Western Union Tel.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Quicksilver Mining	[illegible]
Bank of the Republic	[illegible]	Quicksilver Preferred	[illegible]
Bank N. America	[illegible]	Mariposa Mining	[illegible]
Hanover	[illegible]	Mariposa Preferred	[illegible]
Irving	[illegible]	Mariposa [illegible]	[illegible]
Citizens	120	Boston Water Power	16
[illegible]	[illegible]	Adams Express	[illegible]
Market	[illegible]	Wells-Fargo Express	[illegible]
Nassau	[illegible]	United States Express	[illegible]
Shoe & Leather	165	American Express	[illegible]
Commonwealth	[illegible]	Merchants' Union	[illegible]
Importers' & Traders'	150	Pacific Mail	[illegible]
Park	[illegible]		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JULY 19.

Telegraphed to E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	[illegible]	[illegible]
City 6s, new	[illegible]	[illegible]
Camden and Amboy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania Central	115	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Valley	[illegible]	[illegible]
Catawissa Preferred	37	[illegible]
Philadelphia and Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Navigation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Gold Loan	[illegible]	[illegible]

We referred in our weekly review of Monday morning, to the change of practice at some of the large banks, in reporting their gold and (heretofore special,) deposits, as accounting for the heavy additions to the last Bank return. The following variations appear in the Bank of New-York schedule of Saturday:

BANK OF NEW-YORK.

	July 9.	July 16.
Deposits	$8,758,100	$14,102,400
In gold	5,306,400	9,621,700

BANK OF COMMERCE.

Authorized circulation	$4,000,000
Outstanding, July 9	[illegible]
Outstanding, July 16	[illegible]

The last accounts for the general decrease in Circulation average of the statement.

The New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company have declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Five ℘ cent.*, payable, *free of tax*, Aug. 1.

The Adriatic Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Five ℘ cent.*, payable, free of tax, on demand.

The Western Insurance Company, of Buffalo, have declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Ten ℘ cent.*, payable, free of tax, to New-York City Stockholders at the branch office, No. 129 Broadway.

The Astor Fire Insurance Company have declared their usual Half-yearly Dividend of *Eight ℘ cent.*, payable Aug. 1.

Messrs. Wm. B. Dana & Co., publishers of the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, have favored us with a bound copy of the last half-yearly volume, (the tenth of the publication,) embracing all the weekly issues of their very valuable business record from January to June, inclusive.

The week's exports from this port of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods have been to the currency value of $3,567,466.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ WE OFFER FOR SALE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD BONDS, 30 years to run, seven per cent., interest semi-annually, at 90 and accrued interest.

NO BETTER SECURITY, or of more intrinsic merit, can be made.

For particulars apply to

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO., No. 19 Nassau-st.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

☞ FOR THE SAFE AND ADVANTAGEOUS INVESTMENT OF JULY INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS, THE CONNECTICUT AIR LINE BONDS PRESENT UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE FEATURES, WHICH WILL COMMEND THEM TO ALL CLASSES OF INVESTORS. THE ROAD IS COMPLETED TO MIDDLETOWN. THE REMAINING UNFINISHED PORTION IS MORE THAN HALF DONE. FULL PARTICULARS FURNISHED BY HATCH & FOOTE, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

☞ NOTICE.

The Coupons due Aug. 1, 1870, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Southern Central Railroad Company will be paid that day on presentation at the banking house of Messrs. Vermilye & Co., Financial Agents of this Company, Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York City.

WM. H. SEWARD, Jr., Treasurer.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, INDORSED BY STATE OF ALABAMA.

PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

First Mortgage Bonds issued by the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, on finished road. Issue restricted by law, and surrounded by guarantees that render the bonds a most desirable investment. The road is now about to open its valuable connection with Union Springs, and will be completed within a year to Eufaula. Its finances are in excellent condition, and it has during the last year been making satisfactory net earnings.

We recommend these bonds as a cheap and well-secured investment.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST. FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS OF THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILROAD COMPANY, FOR SALE AT NINETY, BY WHITE, MORRIS & CO., Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company, NO. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY'S First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Fifty Year Sinking Fund Bonds—Principal and interest payable in gold, free of Government tax, coupon or registered, convertible at the option of the holder into stock of the Company at par, which privilege will at no distant day enable the holder of these bonds to realize upon them at a price considerably above par, besides paying about nine per cent. currency interest in the meanwhile. The established character of this road, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly-settled portion of the great State of Iowa, together with its present advanced condition and large earnings, warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these bonds to investors as in every respect an undoubted security. A limited quantity are still offered at 90 and interest by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 19, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	37	Leather, sides	6,008
Beeswax, pkgs.	[illegible]	Lead, pigs	[illegible]
Cotton, bales	[illegible]	Oil-meal	[illegible]
Copper, bbls.	70	Lard, kegs	[illegible]
Eggs, bbls.	562	Stearine, pkgs.	[illegible]
Flour, bbls.	11,838	Butter, pkgs.	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	155,281	Cheese, boxes	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	84,445	Tallow, pkgs.	119
Oats, bushels	35,495	Oil-cake, pkgs.	[illegible]
Malt, bushels	10,350	Starch, boxes	2,300
Beans, bushels	72	Tobacco, hhds.	218
Corn-meal, bags	[illegible]	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	[illegible]
Hemp, bales	[illegible]	Whisky, bbls.	[illegible]
Hops, bales	[illegible]	Wool, bales	[illegible]
Hides, No.	[illegible]	Rosin, bales	[illegible]
Hides, bls.	[illegible]		

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steam-ship *Colorado*, for Liverpool—4,060 bales Cotton, 75 tierces Beef, 7 hhds. Stearine, 4 hhds. Grease, 19 bbls. Hair Restorer, 8 pks. Glassware, 3,346 boxes Cheese, 12,600 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Calegeo*, for Genoa—4,620 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *H. C. Sibley*, for Danzig, 3,324 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Adams*, for Trieste—4,420 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark [illegible], for Rotterdam—[illegible] bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Abbie Clifford*, for Cronstadt—3,772 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Have been very quiet at [illegible] for Pots, [illegible] for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been very dull, on the basis of 37c. for Yellow, ℘ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand has been limited; [illegible].

BRICKS—There has been a fair call noted for most kinds at steady rates.

CANDLES—Have been quite dull, and prices have favored buyers.

CEMENT—Has been in light request on the basis of $1 90 for Rosendale, ℘ bbl.

COAL—There has not been much movement in this line, [illegible].

COCOA—The market has been inactive for most kinds, and prices have been irregular.

COFFEE—[illegible]

COTTON—[illegible]

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

[illegible]

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOOD—[illegible]

FEATHERS—Live Geese have been quiet, within a range of from 70c.@80c., for common to prime, ℘ lb.

FISH—The main call has been for Mackerel and Herring, within our former range.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a moderately active inquiry for most grades of State and Western Flour since our last. The demand has been mostly for superfine and shipping extras, which have been very scarce and quoted up again 15c.@25c. ℘ bbl. The purchases, which included a considerable amount for forward delivery, have been mainly for export, though partly on speculative account. The scarcity of freight room for British ports and the extreme [illegible] of shipowners, have operated against the export movement. At the close of 'Change the bidding was less confident and there was some little irregularity in quotations, but the leading receivers were not eager to realize, and were unwilling to make any concessions to buyers, [illegible]. In the medium and better grades, the dealings were on a restricted scale, but prices were generally quoted strong, and in some instances [illegible]. [illegible] grade Flour, were also available at rates favorable to buyers. [illegible] ℘ bbl. We quote:

[illegible]

Southern Flour has been tolerably steady and quoted [illegible]. Rye Flour has been in good demand at from [illegible] ℘ bbl. Corn-meal continues in fair request at [illegible] for Yellow and White Western; [illegible] for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales, 750 bbls. We quote:

[illegible]

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Holders have been firmer in their views as to price, but the dealings have not been extensive.

FRUIT—There has been rather more inquiry [illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat has been less active. The export demand has been on a restricted scale, checked, in part, by the adverse condition of the ocean freight market. The speculative inquiry has been less confident. Holders showed rather more willingness to meet the views of buyers during regular business hours, and some depression of values was noted, chiefly in the line of other than strictly sound parcels, of which [illegible]. The main call was for Amber Winter and Nos. 1 and 2 Spring. The poorer grades of Spring met with less favor and were quite irregular. White Wheat was also in rather slack request within our range, chiefly for milling purposes. Soon after the close of regular exchange hours more disposition was manifested by purchasers for shipment and on speculative account to operate in prime Amber and Nos. 1 and 2 Spring Wheat, and a somewhat stronger feeling was apparent in the market, as shown by the outside dealings. In the late afternoon, under the closing Liverpool telegrams, which quoted higher figures, there was an improved call, chiefly for strictly prime No. 1 Spring, for which some bids were reported of as much as $1 40 a bushel. [illegible] Corn has been less active, and [illegible] rather lower for boat-loads of new Mixed, which were offered more freely. The home trade inquiry was less urgent. There was also less speculative call noted. [illegible] Oats [illegible] The export clearances since our last include [illegible] bushels for Liverpool.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—A moderate demand has been noted since our last, with sales of [illegible] bales Bags, in bond, at 13¼c., gold; and [illegible] bales Bagging, [illegible] currency, but mainly in bond, on private terms.

HAY—Sale Hay has been in demand and steady at 70c.@75c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 15 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw has been selling in lots at [illegible] as extremes, for Short and Long, ℘ 100 lbs.

HEMP—The demand has been very limited for all kinds, and prices have been unsettled. [illegible]

HIDES—Have been very moderately sought after at about former quotations, including Dry Hides, Buenos Ayres, [illegible].

HOPS—Continue quiet but steady, at from 10c.@20c. for crop of 1869, ℘ lb. [illegible]

LATHS—There has been a moderate movement in this line on the basis of $2 25 for Eastern, ℘ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been in fairly active request and buoyant in price, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 25c.@28¼c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 25c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 26c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 26½c.@27c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@26c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Rough, 30c.@32c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 37c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 36c.@40c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@40c.; Union Cropped, Middle, 34c.@40c.; Union Cropped, Light, 34c.@40c.; Union Bellies, 20c.@24c.; Oak Rough, Heavy, 33c.@37c.; Oak Rough, Middle, 35c.@37c.; Oak Rough, Light, 33c.@36c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 30c.@36c., currency, ℘ lb. The receipts since our last have been 6,008 sides.

LIME—Rockland has been without activity, yet quoted at $1 15 for Common, and $1 75 for Lump, ℘ bbl.

LUMBER—The demand has been moderate at about former rates.

METALS—Copper has been firm but quiet; sales 80,000 lbs. [illegible]. Iron has been held with more confidence, but has shown very little animation; [illegible] Scotch Pig changed hands at [illegible]. [illegible]

MOLASSES—The demand has been quite moderate on the basis of previous quotations. We quote as before: New Crop Porto Rico at [illegible]; Old and New Crop Cuba, [illegible]; New Crop English Islands, [illegible]; New Orleans, [illegible] ℘ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba, Clayed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba, Muscovado, refining	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery	[illegible]	[illegible]
Porto Rico	[illegible]	[illegible]
English Islands	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been very quiet at about former prices; [illegible]. Nothing new in Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been in good demand, [illegible] ℘ gallon. We quote Spirits Turpentine at [illegible] ℘ gallon; Crude, [illegible]; Rosin, [illegible] ℘ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White. Tar, [illegible]. Pitch, [illegible] ℘ bbl.

OILS—The market has been generally quiet, but most holders have been firm in their views as to price. We quote: Crude Whale at [illegible] for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 70c.@75c.; Crude Sperm [illegible]; Bleached Sperm, [illegible]; Lard-oil, at [illegible]; Linseed-oil, at [illegible], in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at [illegible]; Menhaden, at [illegible]; Elephant, [illegible]; Extra Refined Seal at [illegible] ℘ gallon. Cotton-seed Oil, Crude, [illegible]; Southern Yellow, [illegible]; Refined Yellow, [illegible]; White Winter, [illegible]; White Spring at [illegible] ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Prices have further yielded under increased offerings of oil and a comparatively moderate demand, particularly for export. Crude, in bulk, has been quoted down to 13c. ℘ gallon, with sales of equal to 1,000 bbls. for early delivery. Crude, in shipping order, has been dull and somewhat nominal at [illegible] ℘ gallon. At the Creek, Crude, in bulk, has been sold to the extent of equal to 2,600 bbls., part at $3 25, on the Upper Road, ℘ bbl. There were 200 bbls. Crude received at Philadelphia. Refined has been quoted lower and somewhat irregular, with sales reported of 5,500 bbls. Standard White, for July delivery, at 24¼c.@24½c., chiefly at 24c., and 3,500 bbls. do., August, at 25c. ℘ gallon. At Philadelphia, sales were reported of 4,500 bbls. Standard White, for July delivery, at 24¼c.@24¼c.@24½c., closing with 24¼c. ℘ 24½c. bid, and 25c. asked, and 3,000 bbls. do., for August, at 25c. ℘ gallon. The receipts of Refined at Philadelphia were 2,102 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 3,324 bbls. for Danzig, 2,946 bbls. for Rotterdam, 3,772 bbls. for Cronstadt, [illegible] cases for Trieste, and 4,620 cases for Genoa. Refined Oil, in cases, has been quiet and irregular, quotations ranging from [illegible] for shipping order, and [illegible], in bulk, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in quite limited request, and quoted decidedly firmer, especially for Mess, which has been in fair demand, particularly for forward delivery. Sales have been reported since our last of 850 bbls. at [illegible] for Western Mess, chiefly at [illegible] for Prime, and [illegible] for City Mess, ℘ bbl. Also 1,250 bbls. Western Mess, including seller July and August delivery, at [illegible], and buyer to Sept. 1 at [illegible]. Cut Meats have continued in good demand and firm. Sales have been reported of equal to 250 pkgs. at [illegible]. Bacon has been in moderate request at about [illegible] for Cumberland; [illegible] for Long Clear, and Long Cut Middles, and [illegible] for Short Rib, ℘ lb. [illegible]. Lard has been in fair demand, mainly for forward delivery, at firmer and buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] tcs. and bbls., at [illegible] for poor to No. 1, to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at [illegible] for City, and [illegible] for Western Steam, ℘ lb. Also 1,250 tcs. prime Steam, for July and August, at [illegible] ℘ lb. Beef has been more sought after, and has been quoted steady in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 275 bbls., in lots, at [illegible] for Plain and Mess; [illegible] for Extra Mess ℘ bbl. Tierce Beef continues in moderate demand, partly for export, at [illegible] for Prime Mess, and [illegible] for India Mess, ℘ tierce, sales, 150 tcs. Beef Hams continue very quiet at from [illegible] for Southern and Western, ℘ bbl. Butter has been in some request, including State, inferior to prime, at [illegible], and Western, inferior to prime, at [illegible], the day's receipts were [illegible] pkgs. Cheese has been in fair demand, partly for export, at from [illegible] as the extremes, for very common to fine Factory, new and old; the day's receipts were 3,346 boxes. We quote Butter and Cheese in detail thus:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State firkins, full yellow, ℘ lb.	[illegible]
State firkins, light colored, ℘ lb.	[illegible]
State half-firkin tubs, extra, ℘ lb.	[illegible]
State half-firkin tubs, fair to fine, ℘ lb.	[illegible]
State Welsh tubs, good to fine, ℘ lb.	[illegible]
State Welsh tubs, ordinary, ℘ lb.	[illegible]
Orange and Sussex, fresh pails, ℘ lb.	[illegible]
New-York State, [illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania, fresh pails, ℘ lb.	[illegible]
Western Reserve firkins, full yellow, ℘ lb.	[illegible]
Chicago and Northwestern firkins, full yellow, ℘ lb.	[illegible]
Western tubs, fair to good, ℘ lb.	[illegible]
Western tubs, ordinary, ℘ lb.	[illegible]
Western firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb.	[illegible]
Common White Western and State, ℘ lb.	[illegible]

NEW-CROP CHEESE.

State Factories, fine to extra, ℘ lb.	[illegible]
State Factories, fair to good, ℘ lb.	[illegible]
State Factories, ordinary, ℘ lb.	[illegible]
State Factories, skimmed, ℘ lb.	[illegible]
State Farm Dairies, fine, ℘ lb.	[illegible]
State Farm Dairies, ordinary to good, ℘ lb.	[illegible]
Western, fair to good, ℘ lb.	[illegible]
Western, ordinary, ℘ lb.	[illegible]

RICE—The inquiry for desirable lots has been fair, at well supported prices; 75 tierces Carolina were sold at [illegible]; [illegible] bags Rangoon at [illegible] currency, ℘ 100 lbs.

SALT—There has been a moderate trade reported at uniform rates.

SALTPETRE—Has been held more firmly, but has been quiet. Crude 9c.@9¼c., gold, ℘ lb.

SEEDS—The inquiry for Calcutta Linseed has been more active at firmer and buoyant prices. A report of sales of 17,000 bags was omitted yesterday. The terms were not made public. The current quotation now is $2 25, gold, ℘ bushel. Other kinds have been inactive.

SKINS—Have been rather more sought after, including Honduras Deer, [illegible]; San Juan, [illegible]; Bolivar, [illegible]; Sisal, [illegible]; Vera Cruz, [illegible]; Chagres, [illegible]; Puerto Cabello, [illegible]; Para, [illegible], gold, ℘ lb.; Southern and Texas, [illegible], currency; Tampico Goat, [illegible]; Matamoras, [illegible]; Vera Cruz, [illegible], gold, ℘ lb.; Buenos Ayres, [illegible]; Payta, [illegible]; Curacoa, [illegible]; Cape, [illegible]; currency, ℘ lb.; Madras, each, [illegible]; Patna, each, [illegible], currency.

SOAP—Has been in moderate demand and firmer, including Castile at [illegible]; Colgate's Pale, [illegible]; Family, [illegible], and No. 1 [illegible] ℘ lb.

SPICES—Have been in rather limited request, but held with confidence.

SUGARS—Raw have been quite strong in price and in active request. Sales, 4,150 hhds. Cuba, St. Croix and Porto Rico at from [illegible], chiefly at [illegible], also [illegible] boxes Havana at [illegible] ℘ lb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba, [illegible]; fair to good grocery grades at [illegible]; good to choice grocery grades, [illegible]; Porto Rico grocery grades range from [illegible]; No. 12 Box Sugar, [illegible] ℘ lb. Refined Sugars continue in brisk request at buoyant rates, ranging from [illegible], as extremes, ℘ lb. Messrs. R. L. & A. Stuart now quote their Refined Sugars thus: Best Crushed, [illegible]; Granulated, [illegible]; Ground, [illegible]; White A, [illegible]; Yellow C, [illegible] ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of [illegible] lbs., at [illegible], for inferior to Prime; 45,000 lbs. Stearine at [illegible]; 27,000 lbs. Grease at [illegible] ℘ lb.

TEAS—Have been in rather better demand, including green common to fair Hyson, in job lots, [illegible]; good to fair Hyson, [illegible]; extra fine to finest Hyson, [illegible]; common to fair Young Hyson, [illegible]; good to fine Young Hyson, [illegible]; extra fine to finest, [illegible]; common to fair Gunpowder, [illegible]; good to fine Gunpowder, [illegible]; extra fine to finest Gunpowder, [illegible]; common to fine Imperial, [illegible]; good to fine Imperial, [illegible]; extra fine to finest Imperial, [illegible]; common to fair Twankay, [illegible]; good to fine Twankay, [illegible]; extra fine to finest Twankay, [illegible]; common to fair Uncolored Japan, [illegible]; extra fine good to fine Uncolored Japan, [illegible]; common to fair to finest Uncolored Japan, [illegible]; common to fair Oolong, [illegible]; good to fine Oolong, [illegible]; extra fine to finest Oolong, [illegible]; common to fair Souchong, [illegible]; good to fine Souchong, [illegible]; extra fine to finest Souchong, [illegible] ℘ lb.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been in less demand at about former prices; [illegible] hhds. were sold at [illegible]. Seed-leaf and Spanish Tobacco have been quiet within our range. We quote: Kentucky—Frosted Lugs, [illegible]; Light Pressed Lugs, [illegible]; Heavy Lugs, [illegible]; Common Leaf, [illegible]; Medium Leaf, [illegible]; Good Leaf, [illegible]; Fine Leaf, [illegible]; Selections, [illegible]. Seed-leaf Tobacco—Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, [illegible] for old and [illegible] for new; Binders and Seconds, [illegible] for old and [illegible] for new; Wrappers, [illegible] for old, and [illegible] for new; fine Wrappers, [illegible] for old, and [illegible] for new. New-York State Fillers, [illegible] for old and [illegible] for new; average lots, [illegible] for old, and [illegible] for new; Wrappers, [illegible] for old, and [illegible] for new. Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, [illegible] for old, and [illegible] for new; average lots, [illegible] for old and [illegible] for new; Wrappers, [illegible] for old, and [illegible] for new, ℘ lb. Havana—Common, [illegible]; Good, [illegible]; Fine, [illegible]; currency. Yara—I cut, [illegible], nominal; II cut, [illegible]; average lots, [illegible], currency. Manufactured Tobacco—Black work, Common and Medium, [illegible]; Good and Fine, [illegible]; Bright work, Common and Medium, [illegible]; Good and Fine, [illegible], in bond.

WHISKY—Has been in fair demand at firmer prices, sales 650 bbls. at [illegible] for wood and iron-bound pkgs., ℘ gallon; receipts, 521 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Room for British ports has been quite scarce, and shipowners have been claiming a further general advance in rates, which circumstances have operated against all active business. [illegible] For Liverpool, the engagements have been 1,500 bbls. Flour, by steamer, part at 3s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; 12,000 bushels Wheat, by steamer, at 12d. ℘ bushel; [illegible] boxes Cheese, by steamer, [illegible]; [illegible] ℘ ton, and [illegible] tierces Beef at [illegible] ℘ tierce. For London, 2,500 bbls. Flour, by sail, chiefly at [illegible]; [illegible] bushels Wheat at [illegible] ℘ bushel. [illegible] hhds Tobacco at [illegible] ℘ hhd. For Cork and orders, [illegible] bushels Wheat at [illegible] ℘ bushel. [illegible] at 3s. ℘ quarter. For Trieste, an Italian brig, with 1,000 bbls. Petroleum at [illegible] ℘ bbl. For a Mediterranean port, direct, an American bark of 350 tons capacity, with Cotton, on private terms.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1870.

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Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph K. Emmet, Ringgold, Leonard, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Madden, Miss Fowler.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
HIRKA, THE NATIONS, and GRAND BALLET. Leading character by Miss. Kathi Lanner.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL.
No. 585 Broadway.
LA SOMNAMBULA, (Burlesque Opera,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, SONGS, &c.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 84 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notices.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

Austria, it is asserted in London on the highest authority, joins France in the coming struggle. Official notice of the declaration of war by France was on Monday sent to the European Powers. No conflict has yet occurred between the opposing forces, and a battle, it is said, is not expected for some days to come. In the French army no diplomat or other foreigner will be allowed, and the services of volunteer officers will not be accepted. When the Emperor will leave Paris for the head of the army is uncertain, but probably not until all is ready for action. A deputation of the National Guard was received by the Emperor on Monday, and in response to their congratulations NAPOLEON said that he relied upon the Guard to protect Paris during the war. An increase of the military class of 1870 from 90,000 to 140,000 men is asked for. This project will probably be voted today by the Corps Legislatif. The contingent is also to be called out to serve until Jan. 1, 1871. The Emperor's address to the people will not be published until after his departure for the front. Upon leaving the Tuileries yesterday, NAPOLEON was heartily cheered. The *Liberté* publishes what is termed the programme of the campaign. THIERS denies having received a note from King WILLIAM thanking him for his anti-war speech. Prussians in Paris who remain strictly neutral will not be molested. The reported interview of Earl GRANVILLE on Monday with the Emperor is denied. He has not been in Paris. Hesse Darmstadt has withdrawn her agent from Paris. Prince NAPOLEON arrives in Paris today, and will, it is said, be given a command. The *Marseillaise* newspaper appeared for the first time in several weeks, yesterday, and was promptly seized. The subscription list for patriotic purposes, is growing rapidly. The Empress has contributed 50,000 francs. A large number of the constituents of THIERS, who voted for him, it is reported, demand his retirement from the Corps Legislatif on the ground that "he has outraged the patriotic sentiment of the country." Several of the Deputies have applied for commissions in the army. The *Journal Officiel* of yesterday contains a significant article, extracts from which are given at length in regard to the relations of Holland, Switzerland and Spain to the Emperor. One hundred thousand volunteers have been enrolled in Paris. France, it is said, agrees not to use the explosive bullet if Prussia will not. Another council of war was held, yesterday, at St. Cloud, after which a grand dinner to the principal officers of the Line and of the Imperial Guard was given.

In Berlin, on Monday night, King WILLIAM addressed a large crowd of people who had assembled to congratulate him upon recent events. He disclaimed the responsibility of the war, and said that he himself might be passive under outrage, but "Germany, even from beyond the seas, had spoken. He added, "in closing, that his hope was "in God, the army, and the people." A French proclamation it is reported has been circulated in Hanover for the purpose of inciting the people to revolt. Prussia will exempt from seizure private property on the high seas. The Catholic's of the South German States are reported to be opposed to Prussia. Eight Prussian officers, it is said, have been arrested as spies in Strasbourg. The London *Times* gives up all hope of mediation. The *Post* regards most of the war dispatches received as devices of speculators. It is denied that Earl GRANVILLE has remonstrated with Prussia. Denmark is said to be yielding to the influence of England, and will remain neutral. Russia's neutrality, it is said, will be observed. The ambassadors of Baden, Saxony, Hesse, Bavaria and Wurtemberg have, it is reported, been ordered to quit Paris.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

A demonstration of the workingmen of Madrid was made in that city on Monday. They visited, in a body, the various public departments and demanded employment, carrying banners inscribed, "The people are dying of hunger." The affair ended without a disturbance.... Don CARLOS is now reported in Paris.... In the French High Court, at Blois, on Monday, a motion for a postponement, on account of the approaching war, in the case of those accused of conspiracy, was denied, and the trial was proceeded with. Baron ROTHSCHILD, who was drawn on the jury, failed to appear, and a fine of 5,000 francs was imposed.... The Ecumenical Council held an open session at Rome yesterday, at which 533 prelates were present. The *Schema de Ecclesia Christi* was adopted by a vote of 533 to 2, and approved as a constitution of the Church. The Pope then made a short allocution.... The crops of Russia promise an unusual yield.

GENERAL.

The troubles in Alamance County, N. C., still continue. The argument in the case of the citizens recently arrested by KIRK, was begun before the Chief Justice at Raleigh, yesterday, and will be concluded today. The feeling is said to be most intense. Graham, the county seat of Alamance, has been placed under martial law. It is also reported that a number of prominent citizens of Caswell County were arrested at Yanceyville, on Monday, by KIRK, while a political meeting was being held at the Court-house in that town.

FRANK B. GALLAGHER, Superintendent of the Western Division of the Erie Canal, and a prominent citizen of Buffalo, was killed yesterday afternoon, in that city, by falling from the wall of an improvement in Buffalo Creek. Mr. GALLAGHER was a candidate for State Prison Inspector, in 1868, on the Democratic ticket.

Gen. POPE, with several members of his staff, left St. Louis, on Monday, for Fort Leavenworth, on a tour of inspection of his department.

Mrs. CALDWELL, who was injured by the accident at Woodbury Station, N. J.—the carriage which she was in, with three others, being run down by a train—died on Monday night, after undergoing amputation of her right foot.

The Lake House at Skeneateles, in this State, was destroyed by fire on Monday night. Loss, $15,000. Nearly all of the personal effects of the boarders were saved. The fire is supposed to have been caused by an incendiary.

There were twenty cases of sun-stroke in Baltimore, Md., on Monday, four of which were fatal.

In Gibson County, Tenn., some twelve or fourteen disguised men made an attack on the quarters of some colored men named CAMPBELL on Friday last, and shot three of them. One saved his life by flight. After committing other acts of violence, they took their departure. Eight of the marauders have since been arrested.

JOHN C. KAY, a correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, has instituted a suit against the pilots of the steamer *Natchez*, laying his damages at $50,000. The pilots had issued a card, in which KAY was termed a "perjured scamp," because, in his report of the late river race, he charged the pilots with poor steering.

Gold rose suddenly late yesterday afternoon to 122¼, on reports of another panic in the London Stock Exchange. With this exception the market was very quiet, and there was less war excitement yesterday than on any previous day since war was declared.

The corner-stone of the new First Baptist Church was laid, with appropriate ceremonies, yesterday afternoon, in Park-avenue, corner of Thirty-ninth-street.

Judge BARNARD yesterday granted an injunction against the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, restraining it from opening the Park-avenue Tunnel between Thirty-second and Forty-second streets.

Hon. S. S. COX had a complimentary reception from his constituents last evening. In response he made a speech favoring free registry for American ships, and against the introduction of Chinese labor.

The Latest News.

The fall of one per cent. in British consols yesterday, shows how fast the opinion is gaining ground that England is doomed to be drawn into the present war. We have from the first pointed out the apparent impossibility of Great Britain remaining a mere spectator of a contest in which the destinies of all Europe are largely involved. If the war is not ended with the first great battle—that is, if the non-combatant powers are not able to bring about peace between France and Prussia, and it is very difficult to see how in any case they can do so—England will as certainly be obliged to fling her sword into the scale as she was compelled to undertake her long series of war in the latter part of last century and the early part of this. The Government and the people must alike perceive the truth. Consols were quoted yesterday at 89⅞, and closed at 89½. In the first year of the Crimean war they never sunk lower than 85 5-8, and from that time until the end of the war the lowest point reached was 86 3-8. No mere external complications would have had the effect of sending consols below 90. There can no longer be a doubt that England feels herself committed to the war, and when once she is engaged, Europe will soon be on fire from one end to the other.

A special dispatch forwarded to us upon excellent authority states that Austria will certainly join France. Those who profess to believe in the unanimous sentiment prevailing among all sections of the German people, will probably be surprised at a turn of affairs which less sanguine observers have confidently anticipated. If Austria could so soon forget the treatment she has received within the last few years from Prussia, it would be the strangest transformation of national feeling ever recorded. She could not challenge Prussia single handed, but she was scarcely likely to resist the temptation of avenging Sadowa with the aid of France. The circle is thus momentarily enlarging, and the world is likely to see one of the most tremendous wars ever known excited by the blundering policy of a Spanish adventurer. The story that a large proportion of the French people are opposed to the war is sufficiently answered by the subscriptions now pouring in from all sides toward the expenses of the contest, and by the fact that 100,000 men have already enrolled themselves as volunteers in Paris. Many persons have agreed to give a certain sum each day while the war lasts, and as another indication of public feeling it will not be overlooked that there is a demand for M. THIERS' resignation on the ground that his recent speech was "unpatriotic." As the *Spectator*, no friend to NAPOLEON, has justly observed, the French people would never have forgiven their Emperor if he had allowed the intrigue between BISMARCK and PRIM to be accomplished. The scene at St. Cloud, at the dinner given by the Emperor, is only a fair representation of the true state of French feeling.

Russia still remains neutral, while Denmark, it is vaguely stated, is yielding to the influence of England. She did that once before, and had no cause to be grateful to her "protector." Belgium and Holland seem to have assured France of their strict neutrality, but situated as Belgium is she may yet be the means of increasing strife. The promise of Russia would be of much greater moment. Before the English people go into the war at all, they will very probably require something more than Court influence to dictate on which side they ought to fight. It becomes more and more important for the United States to decide what course should be taken in order to secure for our shipping interest some benefit from these great events. Before the month is out there may be a general war in Europe, and there would be an opportunity for our trade such as never was known or seen before. At present our merchants are set to run a race in sacks. The ultra-Protectionists have crippled them. The situation in which we are now placed is a more striking commentary on the folly of our mercantile policy than all the arguments in the world. If we only had ships we could reap a golden harvest. The monopolists have killed our shipping trade, and the people can only look on and see a magnificent opportunity slip through their fingers.

East and West.

One of the ablest and most influential of Western journals, the St. Louis *Democrat*, insists that injustice is done to the West when its demands for greater influence in Congress, and greater attention to its interests, are treated as evidence of a new sectionalism. It contends that what the West needs, and what it proposes to obtain by alliance with the South, is precisely what the country most urgently requires; that the Western policy is therefore national, not sectional, in its scope and tendencies.

The *Democrat* must acquit us of any inclination to misrepresent the attitude of the West, or to resist on narrow grounds the demands it has preferred. We regard the West as the hope of the country—as the source whence the most desirable reforms must mainly derive their strength, and as the future seat of governing power. For this reason we have deprecated as unwise the persistent rejection of Western propositions, the persistent hostility to Western measures, and the persistent jealousy of Western influence. The East has either forgotten that its comparative strength in the Government will grow less after each succeeding census, or has resolved to profit by present opportunities without reference to the reaction which must follow. There has been an almost incomprehensible indifference to the effect which the development of the new States and Territories must produce upon the parties and policy of the old States. The latter have acted at Washington as though they were absolutely secure of perpetual mastery. They have seemed sometimes to reject a measure simply because it emanated from the West; and their general course has suggested the idea that the West needs to be snubbed, like an overgrown and insolent lad, and to be "kept in its place" in matters of legislation and government.

The same folly has been apparent outside of Congress. This City and State have regulated their concerns upon the hypothesis that nothing can disturb their supremacy. The Empire State has managed its canals with a total disregard of the rapidly-expanding wants of Western commerce. The merchants, the railroad corporations, and the banks of the Empire City, have matured their plans with a systematic forgetfulness of Western feelings and interests. But the West grows in spite of us. The Canadian route to the sea gains what our State canals have lost; and our business men and railroad managers, warned by the more liberal action of other communities, begin to appreciate the unprofitableness of neglect.

It is not surprising, then, that the West becomes restive under treatment which entails upon it inconvenience and injury. Its commerce has a prospect of relief from the mismanagement of the New-York canals, and its merchants rejoice in an assured deliverance from the delays and vexations of the New-York Custom-house. But it has grievances enough left to justify much discontent. Its rightful request for the earliest possible reapportionment of representation has been neglected. Eastern sectionalism is responsible for Western bitterness. Moreover, in shaping a financial policy, the crotchets and preferences of the Treasury have exercised more influence than the wishes of the people,—of which wishes Western representatives were the most consistent and most persevering advocates. In revising the tariff, the protest against class favoritism and fiscal blundering, which the West uttered in no doubtful voice, was overborne by Eastern combinations. These are considerations which will be felt in the future of party organizations. The East may discover, too late, that by disregarding the views of the West, it has laid the foundation of serious trouble.

On these general grounds it is impossible to dispute the reasonableness of the complaints to which papers like the St. Louis *Democrat*, the Chicago *Tribune*, and the Indianapolis *Journal* give frequent expression. The West considers that it is ill-used; and this sense of wrong may, in circumstances not difficult to imagine, be made the basis of serious agitation. That the chief measures urged by the West are perfectly reconcilable with national interests—that they are, in truth, the measures needed to promote national prosperity—does not alter this aspect of the question. It is possible so to agitate, even for reforms not in themselves sectional, as to invest the agitation with sectional characteristics. We say this with no desire to obstruct efforts which leading Western journals are striving to promote, but rather with reference to such combinations as that which the Nashville *Union* seemed to us anxious to encourage. And we recur to the subject principally that we may recall the thoughts of Eastern politicians to the risk they run by obstinate hostility to reforms intrinsically just and expedient, but which are in many quarters regarded with aversion chiefly because they are strongly sustained in the West.

What Can Prussia Do?

It must be very evident to those who have watched Europe during the past few years, that both parties in the present war have been carefully preparing for the possible contingency of a gigantic struggle. No traveler can have failed to notice the immense preparations made in the fortresses of Rhenish Prussia, and the incessant maneuvering and marching of Prussian soldiers across the very region now to be fought over. Never was the old martinet drill, for which the Hohenzollerns have been notorious, so kept up in the royal armies as during the last three years. Railroad connections have been improved, and there is now no part of Prussia from which vast bodies of men cannot in a few hours be concentrated at Cologne or on the Upper Rhine. Nor has BISMARCK neglected the essential thing—the sinews of war. An important portion of the Prussian debt has been funded; the public credit is excellent, and, in financial respects, Prussia stands well prepared for the struggle. The numerous little kingdoms, principalities, and free cities which she has absorbed, now furnish her men and means; and all South Germany, in a struggle for the Rhine, will soon be in her service as an ally. The Prussian Government in one respect, it is true, has not kept pace with her great opponent. Having but recently become a maritime Power, her fleet is comparatively inferior; a fact which, as her commerce is now, we believe, third in importance in the world, will be very disastrous to her. Yet the naval authorities have purchased one iron-clad frigate—built in England—which is said to be more powerful than any single ship in the French Navy. They have also provided several small "monitors" for harbor defense.

France has been equally diligent in her preparations. "The Line" has been increased in number, and, since Sadowa, the great body of the army have been armed with the Chassepôt rifle—a weapon pronounced by our officers to be far superior to the clumsy needle-gun of the Prussians. Her naval preparations have been immense, and the French Navy is now the second in the world. The French officers are, no doubt, thoroughly familiar with every inch of the Rhine Provinces, and every feature of the fortresses where the struggle is to be. In a financial point of view, however, we doubt if France can be considered so well prepared as Prussia. Her debt is enormous, and a short harvest is crippling her means. In the passions aroused, and the moral forces in arms, the two opponents do not seem to us equal. In the French population the love of glory, the hatred of the German, and the ambition of seeing France again at the head of Europe, are doubtless fully awakened. Still, to the French peasantry, who make the bulk of the army, these cannot be vital matters. France, in its integrity, is not threatened, and the French mind of latter years is more greedy of money than glory. But in the Germans even in the poorest *Bauer*, the strong passion of nationality is aroused by this sudden attack. Their country is threatened. The Rhine is to them a symbol of nationality.

All the old German enthusiasm, which has broken the power of France on so many battle-fields, will be kindled again. We shall see some modern fiery BLUCHER leading the young men once more in vehement assaults on the French invader. Germany will be in the position of a man defending his hound. Such forces as these, though of not much account in modern warfare against superior armies, are of immense importance where the contending Powers are in other respects equal.

If modern education be of much importance, the great body of the Prussian Army ought to be superior to the French. Perhaps with the rank and file this is not of much consequence. Yet, in respect to the whole body of inferior officers, and in connection with all the mechanical labors of an army and the power of comprehending a maneuver, superior intelligence and education must give an advantage. It was plain that Prussian intelligence gave the army the victory over Austrian stupidity. May it not over French drill?

Our Criminals.

A National Congress on Penitentiary Reform and Discipline has been called to meet in Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 11th of October next. Many papers from European students of prison reform are to be read, and many persons prominently engaged in this important movement on our side of the ocean are to take part in the deliberations. The Committee of Arrangements have already distributed a programme containing a declaration of the "Principles of Prison Discipline," which they desire to be especially discussed.

This "prison platform" is constructed with much care, and urges reforms which are far in advance of the science of prison discipline, as it is at present understood in the United States. The framers take their stand on the evident principle that there can be no permanent and well-founded prison reform while prison appointments are political, and the administration of them is unstable. The fact ought to be stamped on the popular mind that we can never be in the front rank of civilization in this matter of penal reform, so long as the officials of a penitentiary and its general administration are changed with every changing political party. The art of controlling a violent body of men who have broken the laws is a peculiar one, and cannot be learned by the first comer whom a party desires to reward. Prison management is a profession, and requires training like any other. It demands also high qualities, not likely to be found at once in party hacks. Great self-control, a careful judgment, a far-reaching foresight, and a true spirit of humanity, are needed in such an administration, and no political faction can find these qualities ready to hand in their tools or agents. Still more is this the case when a profound and delicate reform is to be carried out, which is the great plan and object of this Prison Congress.

The programme of principles has for its main purpose, the most vital reform ever attempted in the management of convicts—namely, the introduction of what is known as the "Irish Prison System." This ingenious experiment of humanity did not, however, originate in Ireland. It may be considered as having come to light in the patient and judicious efforts through many years, of a British penal officer, Capt. MACONOCHIE, in one of the penal islands. The principle at the foundation of these labors, then almost unknown, but now become historical, was the grading of punishment by marks for good conduct, so that penal servitude became a kind of probation of character. The effects of this simple but grand principle were exceedingly remarkable on some of the most hardened ruffians. If we mistake not, Capt. MACONOCHIE died in the belief that his great reform was a failure. Its principles, however, were adopted, and subsequently enlarged and improved upon, by WALTER CROFTON—since knighted for his efforts in the management of the Irish penitentiaries.

The profound force at the bottom of the wonderful reform carried out by Sir WALTER CROFTON, is the action of Hope on the convict's mind. The prisoner is first brought under the direct punitive or administrative action of the law, so that he may feel something of its terrors, and acquire a sense of the great wrong he has done. He is shut up for a period of time by himself, in solitary confinement. Here his violence is tamed, and he has full opportunity for reflection and repentance. But experience shows that punishment alone does not necessarily reform; it may only embitter, unless hope can also enter in. The convict is early taught that the duration of his solitary confinement will depend entirely on his conduct, for which marks are carefully set down day by day. When this season of prior punishment is passed, the prisoner enters on another grade, "the reformatory stage," where he is classified, and passed from one grade to a higher, according to his record. Here, the great forces, which in the external world help to make every man better than he is, are not, as in most prisons, excluded, but are brought unceasingly to bear. The convict is a member of a community who are trying to improve themselves; his period of punishment is not arbitrarily fixed, but depends on his industry and good conduct; virtue and labor will bring him rewards as they do to those outside the prison; hope and emulation, and even the desire for money, (for he is allowed a portion of his earnings as wages,) move him as they do others; and lastly, education through regular mental instruction, and religion—the most powerful of all motives—act incessantly upon him.

But he is not kept, as it were, under a constraint of virtue; he can indulge himself, at any time, and lose some of his own money, or diminish his marks, and thus lengthen his imprisonment. His self-control and principle grow under natural conditions. After a period of this "progressive classification," he enters, if his conduct deserves it, the higher "probationary stage." Here much is entrusted to his honor and principle; he goes out with gangs or alone, under permission, to labor outside the prison; he is allowed a larger proportion of wages; he attends school and receives moral instruction regularly; he is less under guard and force. But should he fail here, and try to escape, or give way to liquor or any other temptation, he falls far back, and is worse off than if he had never tried for reform and a shorter term of imprisonment. His last stage is entire freedom of the prison, but with the obligation of reporting himself once in a given time to the Police. Should he fail in this stage, and break the law, his punishment will be to serve out his old time, and begin over again his solitary convict's life. There are other features in this ingenious reform which we have not space to give; but these are its main peculiarities. The system has made the prison in Ireland a blessing rather than a curse. The convict has been punished, but he has come forth a better man. Hope has at length entered the prison cell, and both society and the prisoner have been the better for it. This great reform is worth the effort of a National Congress.

Prussia's Effective Strength.

In estimating the comparative strength of the combatants in the present war, it is usual to count the population and military resources of recently-annexed territory upon a homogeneous basis; that is to say, to reckon upon the people of the newly-appropriated Duchies and Electorates as if they were sure to be actuated by the same spirit of patriotism that is certain to animate the populations which live within what constituted the jurisdictive frontiers of Prussia in 1865. Events may prove this prognostication to have been a sound one, but we should not forget that there are circumstances which throw some doubt upon it. The parties, for example, which ostensibly or secretly have adhered to the Ex-King of Hanover, and the Ex-Elector of Hesse, will undoubtedly embrace with eagerness the opportunity to spread disaffection calculated to produce considerable embarrassment.

It will be remembered that in January, 1869, Count BISMARCK made some startling disclosures in the Diet about a Hanoverian legion formed in time of peace, and concerning other secret proceedings said to have been taken on behalf of the deposed Sovereigns, with a view to their restoration, and the overthrow of the Prussian rule. It is perhaps not less likely that conspirators of this stamp will resume their machinations at the present juncture, than that the Italian Republicans will resume their designs upon Rome. The Hanoverian legion was organized in France, and was disbanded during last year—the agents of King GEORGE, who had been most active in the organization, retiring with their families to Algeria. At about the same time the property of this unlucky monarch, amounting to 13,882,000 thalers—without including the contents of the royal castles—was sequestrated by the Prussian Government, as was also the accessible property of the Elector of Hesse. Now, whatever influences to the detriment of Prussia can be stimulated into activity, either by French exertions or those of the exiled rulers themselves, we may be sure will not be suffered to lie dormant. Hanover was the immediate occasion of the Franco-Prussian war of 1866, and the disposition of her people may have an important relation to the struggle of 1870. It seems certain, at all events, that the Prussian General commanding that Province has already demanded reinforcements, and that the Prussian Government has given orders to prevent, by every means, the circulation in Hanover of the French proclamation.

We lay before our readers this morning translations from the French papers received last night. It will be seen from these extracts that journals of all parties manifested a very warm feeling in favor of war. M. ROCHEFORT and M. LOUIS BLANC would oppose the Emperor in any project he could possibly undertake, but these gentlemen are not France. The tone of the English Press does not seem to justify all the statements we have lately heard respecting it. Down to the 9th instant, at least, papers like the *Spectator* strongly condemned the famous intrigue to place a Hohenzollern of Prussia on the throne of Spain. Opinions may have changed since then, but it will be safe to wait until we receive the foreign journals before arriving at any positive conclusion on the subject.

At a time when the Associated Press is being severely assailed, it is bare justice to call the attention of the public to the wonderful fullness of the news which it is giving us every day on the European difficulty. We may safely assert that no news agency in the world has ever done its work half so thoroughly before. The London papers have not received one-tenth part of the news which we and our contemporaries have been enabled to present to the public. We have published on an average over two columns of intelligence every day, collected from all parts of Europe. If some of the telegrams contradict each other, that is not the fault of the Associated Press, but is rather owing to the unavoidable fact that at a time of great agitation and excitement all sorts of rumors are constantly in circulation. The telegrams from our Association pour in every hour throughout the day, and at no great crisis which has ever occurred has the public been better served.

A lame and impotent conclusion is all that marks the Coroner's investigation into the death of sufferers from the Elm Park riot on the 12th of July. The jury found that the parties killed "came to their death by wounds received at the hands of persons unknown." The evidence proves that the fight was commenced by a Catholic mob, gathered by a few mischievous spirits, from the public works on the Boulevard—the colors and music of the Orangemen being the only assignable cause of offense. So much was known without the help of Coroner or jury. Nothing could be ascertained, however, fastening criminality on those who fired the shots or inflicted the blows which sacrificed six lives. The District-Attorney is to bring the subject before the Grand Jury, but with no probability of any more satisfactory result.

It is unfortunate that the trades' societies of Brooklyn, do not apply some of the energy which they now expend upon the Eight-hour law, in providing for the increased efficiency of American workmen, and for their elevation through the agency of co-operation. The "rights of labor" in respect of the Eight-hour law we believe to be a delusion. The dignity of labor, which comes from thorough training and the self-reliance which has merit for its basis, is of infinitely greater importance. The effect of a law limiting the hours of labor below the time which every hard worker devotes to his daily task is, either to encourage a false relation with employers, or to reduce the daily pay. Mayor KALBFLEISCH never spoke more truly than when he told the Trades' Committee yesterday, that no law can fix the contract between employer and employed, whether as to hours of labor or wages.

An attempt now being made by one or two New-York life insurance companies to establish branch offices, or agencies, in London, has called forth from English journals some ill-natured, and, we must add, ill-informed criticism. The critics in question assail generally American life companies, and cite their lower premiums—as compared with English or Scottish premiums—as evidence of untrustworthiness. As to the expediency of the attempt, we have nothing to say. There is, perhaps, ample room for doubting the soundness of the judgment which has led the managers of any prosperous American institution to cultivate business in a field so far removed, and already suffering from a reckless competition. Upon this point they must answer to their American policy-holders. Apart from this consideration—and it is one that may be easily overestimated—nothing can be more certain than the absolute sufficiency of the premiums which obtain in this country for the fulfillment of every legitimate obligation. Any difference in rates is explained by the difference in the relative value of money in the two countries. This, of course, implies the investment in the United States of moneys received in England; otherwise the argument falls to the ground. Instead of objecting to the American premiums for being too low, we believe that the insured and the public here may properly complain that the calculations on which the premiums rest presuppose a rate of interest much below that which is obtainable in any part of the Union.

Some of our Southern friends anticipate lower prices for cotton as one of the results of the war. English advices speak of panic and failures in the cotton market there, arising, we must conclude, from the probable closing of the Continental markets both to the raw and the manufactured products. Last year this country sent cotton amounting in value to $13,500,000 to North Germany; and though, for the present, access to Germany may be had through Belgium or Holland, the trade will be very seriously checked, while it will be practically cut off should those countries become involved in the contest.

If the new Bureau fulfills the programme which has been marked out for it, it will have fairly earned the distinction of being one of the most efficient of our City Boards. The abuses which it proposes to suppress are among the most flagrant of local nuisances. The failure to light the street lamps is, in various sections of the City, of almost regular occurrence; while certain streets might easily be mistaken for private wagon yards, from the number of vehicles of all descriptions which obstruct them. Heaps of building materials litter up our principal thoroughfares, and it is not thought necessary to put even a lamp over them, to warn the unwary passenger of their presence. The obstructions, so plentiful on our down-town streets, in the shape of boxes of merchandise outside retail stores, should also come within the jurisdiction of the new Bureau, and ought, like the other nuisances specified, to be summarily swept away.

An English Parliamentary paper just issued shows the highest, the lowest, and the mean price of three per cent. Consols during each year between the 5th April, 1822, and the 5th April, 1870. During the forty-eight years over which this record extends, the lowest point was touched on the 1st March, 1823, when they were quoted at 75; and the highest was reached on the 11th December, 1852, when the price was £101 12s. 6d. Besides this occasion, the par value was exceeded on the 2d December, 1844, 3d June, 1845, and 20th April, 1853. During the financial panic year, included between April 1866, and April 1867, the greatest amount of fluctuation occurred, viz: twenty per cent. on £19 12s. The same extent of variation was manifested during the French Revolution year of 1848, while in 1866 it was £14 10s. After the commencement of the war with Russia, in 1854, the fluctuations showed a range of £15 17s. 6d. In the year ending April 1870, the range of fluctuation was only £3 15s. per cent. Between the first of the present month and yesterday's quotation there has already been a fall of £3 12s. 6d.

The Richmond *Whig* congratulates the Conservative Party of Virginia upon resisting the overtures and frustrating the devices by which the Democracy have endeavored to secure their alliance. "We stand today where we stood in the Gubernatorial canvass," says the *Whig*—"a purely State organization for State purposes, and without any entangling alliance with national parties." The question to be answered is, how long can this position be maintained? It may be possible for a brief period, during the absence of any exciting national contest, but that will be all. In the nature of things it cannot last longer. From that position only the Democratic Party can derive permanent profit. The wiser course would be to employ the influence of the so-called Conservative—or Walker Party—in shaping and strengthening the local Republican organization.

The Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company, organized in 1865, under a charter from Congress, is among the successful efforts to encourage in the negro habits of thrift and economy. Very rapid progress could not at first be expected, especially considering the many changes and migrations which were induced by the new sense of liberty. But it may surprise many to learn that the institution and its branches, of which latter there are twenty-two, chiefly in Southern States, held at a recent date $906,364,460 for 12,980 depositors. This is an average of $[illegible] to each—an extremely favorable result, considering the disadvantages under which the freedmen frequently labor. It will take many years to educate the negroes as a class to a just appreciation of their responsibilities as free citizens, but the report alluded to shows that substantial progress is unostentatiously made.

YALE.

Commencement Week—Baccalaureate Sermon—Sheffield Scientific School—Examination of Candidates.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, July 19, 1870.

Hardly have the echoes of the mirth and revelry of Presentation Week died away, before the city is called on to celebrate the soberer scenes of Commencement Week. The former occasion calls together the young, to honor with fun and frolic the traditional ceremonies of the time; the latter summons the gray-beards and the older heads to participate in the pleasures of the week, to witness the going forth into the world of another class, and to note the growth and changes of their Alma Mater, as well as to devise new plans for her future prosperity. As different classes come together and note the thinning of their ranks by death, he who but yesterday stood among the youngest of the Alumni finds his position changed and hundreds of strange faces looking up to him as the representative of the [illegible] when Yale sent forth a score of years before to do battle with the cares of life under the banner of her name. And so, hovering over the exercises of the week there hangs a cloud of sadness, not sufficient, however, to deter the crowds of visitors who annually and at this time, re-visit the Elm City.

BACCALAUREATE SERMON.

The exercises of the week began with the Baccalaureate Sermon, delivered to the class of 1870, last Sunday morning, by President WOOLSEY. The preacher took for his text, Galatians, vi:9, "And let us not be weary in well doing, for in due season we shall reap if we faint not."

After inquiring as to the meaning of the Apostle when using the term "well-doing," he showed that no action was of worth unless based upon character; noble actions might be spasmodic, and therefore, not true indices of character. To be well-doers was to be habitual doers of good. Sin, the speaker said, rendered well-doing difficult. Ill-doing was founded on the natural appetites, and was, therefore, a yielding to the selfish promptings of desire; well-doing was the denial of desire. Dr. WOOLSEY then showed the value of principle as a motive of action; the well-doer, actuated by principle, grew ever happier. Again, the conditions of success was not toil alone, but amount of toil spread over a sufficient length of time. The well-doer found satisfaction even in unsuccessful struggles with wrong; in efforts for the welfare of others. Life everlasting was the natural result of well-doing; eternal life could not be enjoyed without a character fitted by life's habits to enjoy it.

In closing, the speaker addressed a few forcible words to the graduating class, exhorting them to be well-doers in the different spheres of life to which they might be called.

SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

The anniversary exercises of the Sheffield Scientific School took place Monday morning and evening. The reading of the Theses took place in the morning. The following gentlemen read essays:

For the degree of Ph. D.: U. P. Hulst, A. B., Ph. B., New-Haven; for the degree of Civil Engineer: A. J. DuBois; Ph. B., A. B. Hill, Ph. B.; for the degree of Ph. B.: J. W. Abbott, A. S., Yarmouth, Me.; D. S. Brinsmade, Trumbull, Conn.; C. P. Brooks, Blooming Grove, N. Y.; F. H. Churchill, New Britain, Conn.; J. H. Grant, Auburn, N. Y.; C. S. Hastings, Hartford; W. A. Hinds, Wallingford; W. D. Marks, St. Louis; A. W. Rice, West Meriden; J. G. Watson, Canada. The following gentlemen will also receive the degree Ph. B.: H. M. Bailey, Vermont; C. F. Ballard, Kentucky; F. G. Bennett, New Haven; F. E. Calvert, Pennsylvania; D. Clarke, New York; A. R. Conkling, New York; E. Hoes, Illinois; W. R. Hopson, Bridgeport; H. C. Humphreys, Stamford; F. A. Lowe, Washington, D. C.; G. D. Roseberry, Pennsylvania; A. Stanton, Maryland; C. A. Warren, Kentucky. The following prizes were awarded for excellence in the subject named: For excellence in the engineering studies of Senior Year, a prize of $20,000, divided between Justus H. Grant, of Auburn, N. Y., and Arthur W. Rice, of West Meriden, with honorable mention of Charles S. Hastings, of Hartford. For excellence in chemistry, a prize of $20,000 to Henry C. Humphrey, of Stamford. For excellence in mineralogy, a prize of $20 to Bernard J. Harrington. For the best English essay, a prize of $20 to Williams H. Hinds, of Wallingford, for an "Essay on the Physical Structure of England in relation to her History." For excellence in French. A prize of $10, to John G. Watson, of Ayr, Canada. For excellence in German. A prize of $10, to Townsend Stith Brandegee, Berlin. For excellence in Mathematics in the Junior Year. A Prize of $20 to Charles W. Griswold, New-Britain. For excellence in the Freshman Studies. A prize of $20 to Daniel W. Herring, Johnsville, Md.; with honorable mention of J. J. Abbott, Yarmouth, Me., Second in Rank.

In the evening a large audience assembled in the upper hall of the Scientific school to attend the closing exercises of the year. Among the audience were President WOOLSEY, Gov. ENGLISH, Dr. BACON, Mr. TROWBRIDGE, of New-York; Mr. J. A. STEWART, of New-York; Prof. W. P. BLAKE, of Washington; C. KING, of the Government survey of the fortieth parallel, with all the members of the survey, and other invited guests. At the close of the reading of the theses, the President spoke concerning the school. The instructors aimed to build up a school of pure science. The difficulties of the school were great and had not yet been wholly surmounted, but it stood pre-eminent among similar schools, because a number of men, in devotion to truth, have worked harmoniously to insure a school of science. To the graduates he said: "I trust, young gentlemen, that you have learned here the simplicity of science, and are determined to honestly carry out these lessons." He urged them on to further work, and advised them to seek and add to the sum of human knowledge. The audience then partook of some ice-cream, which was decidedly welcome.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

The scientific expedition from Yale College, under Prof. MARSH, which left here June 29, and full particulars in reference to which were published exclusively in the TIMES, has been heard from. A letter to your correspondent, dated at Fort McPherson, Nebraska, July 14, says that practical operations are commenced today. The party will proceed north to the Loup Fork, and following that river to its source, will strike across and explore the upper Nebraska Valley, so remarkable for its remains of extinct animals. As the route lies

through a country infested by hostile Indians, a company of the Fifth Cavalry, under command of Lieut. Reilly, goes out with the party. Major North and two Pawnee scouts also accompany them. Gen. Carr and the officers commanding here have extended to us most generous hospitality. B." This news will be welcome to all having friends with the expedition.

THE ATHENEUM.

In closing my letter I note that for the second time in its history the old Atheneum is undergoing a process of renovation. That there was need of some such process, no graduate need be told; but exactly why it should be done now when the destruction of all the old buildings and the erection of new ones has been determined on is not quite so clear. The building now resembles the rind of a pumpkin with all the inside taken out, with this difference, that in the Atheneum the pleasantest part of it to have anything to do with is the outside. Inside there are to be two stories instead of three, and the low and wretched apartments where Freshmen have hitherto been permitted to recite are to be succeeded by large and commodious recitation-rooms. The *Yale Courant* gives some interesting facts relative to this building which I append:

"About the middle of the last century the want of proper accommodations for the students was great and pressing. Especially was there need of a new chapel. Accordingly in the year 1760 an edifice for this purpose was projected and the first subscription raised. The foundation was laid two years after, and the outside was nearly finished during that Summer. This edifice was to be constructed with a steeple, and galleries in which there should be three rostra for orations, disputations, &c., and a library over the whole. The steeple, however, was not put up till 1767, and for a long time the interior was rudely furnished and it is uncertain whether the 'three rostra' were ever built. For many years the Atheneum flourished as a chapel, and never, perhaps, were the religious advantages of the institution better appreciated. Prayers twice a day, with expositions on sacred subjects in the evening, supplied the spiritual needs of the undergraduate, and, strange as it may seem in these degenerate days, thirty or forty students have been known to keep up voluntary prayers during a whole vacation. Besides religious services there were held in this building lectures of various kinds, orations on special occasions, and the exercises of Presentation day. Great, indeed, must have been the pomp and ceremony when, with one professor and two tutors, President Stiles celebrated the grand occasions of the year. One of the many curious penalties of those days was also administered in the chapel, in presence of the whole body of the above-mentioned faculty. This was the practice of boxing or cuffing. With head bowed down, the luckless culprit stood before the Prex., from which the blows fell thick and fast upon either ear. This strange punishment, it is but fair to say, was applied only to Freshmen and incipient Sophomores. Many are the events of historical interest of which old Atheneum could tell, had it only a tongue. Its venerable bell rang out the notes of alarm at the time of the British invasion in 1779, and summoned together the 'thirty or forty brave young men' who marched to the defense of the city under the command of Prof. Daggett. From its towers on that memorable morning, President Stiles with the telescope 'plainly saw the boats putting off from the shipping for shore at 5 o'clock *mane*, or a little after sunrise.' Notwithstanding the opposition which the College showed, the British, for some reason, left the buildings uninjured. The chapel therefore continued, as before, the home of religion and the guardian of sacred customs. Nothing unusual happened to it until 1824, when the present place of worship was built. Then its character was entirely changed; the steeple was taken down, the pulpit window bricked up, and the interior fitted over chiefly for the purposes of recitation. It was then, also, that the name Atheneum was first given it."

YALE ITEMS.

On Saturday, Monday and today, candidates for admission to the Freshman Class have been undergoing the terrors of an examination. There were 68 applications for admission on Saturday, 45 on Monday and 25 today, making 138 in all. There were also six applications for admission to higher classes. The class of 1874, taking into account the September examination, bids fair to be a large one. There were also thirty-six applications for admission to the Scientific School. Among those admitted in the Academical Department was a colored lad, who graduated at the Hopkins Grammar-school, in this city, with the highest honors in his class.

Alumni from the classes of 1830, 1829, 1836, 1837, 1840, 1847, 1850 and all the later classes are in town. Prof. Barker sails for Europe in September. Prof. Silliman is understood to have resigned his Professorship. A Sophomore, by the name of Dubois, died today of inflammation of the bowels. His death was unexpected, as he passed his examination with his class last week.

The following are the exercises for to-morrow and the next day:

Wednesday, July 20.—8 A. M., business meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society; 9 A. M., annual meeting of the Alumni; 4 P. M., oration by Rev. Horace Bushnell, D. D., before the Sheffield Scientific School; 7½ P. M., oration by Rev. President McCosh, and poem by James K. Lombard, before the Phi Beta Kappa Society. Also, on Wednesday, class meetings of the classes of 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850, 1855, 1860 and 1867.

Thursday, July 21.—Commencement, to be followed by the annual dinner of the Alumni.

H. W. R.

Amusements.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

The ballet troupe at the Grand Opera-house appear to-night in a new piece called "Hirka." This is said to be the composition of Mme. Kathi Lanner, is in two acts, and will be produced, as is announced, with new music, dresses and appointments. The new dances are entitled, "La Felicitation," "Pas de Bouquet," "Divertissement," Villageois and Galop," "Pas d'Agacer," "Les Sirenes," "Variazoine," "Grand Adajio" and "Grand Finale." In the second act a grotto scene is promised, painted by Marston, "which the management challenge as the finest specimen of scenic art ever witnessed in America." We have no doubt that the scene will prove a very excellent one, notwithstanding, or that it will worthily set off the efforts of a troupe whose uncommon merit, in spite of the dreadful heat of the weather, has been so generally recognized and so uniformly attractive.

A Whole Family Poisoned—A Mysterious Case.

From the New-Haven Journal and Courier, July 19.

For several days a portion of our readers have been aware that Mr. Wm. Franklin and his family, residing at No. 34 Trumbull-street, have been suffering from a violent sickness, which was at first supposed to be cholera-morbus, but which has since been ascertained to have been caused by poison taken with the food eaten by the parties. The way in which the poison came to be mingled with the food is unknown. One report alleges that the servant girl, whom the family were about to dismiss for getting intoxicated, placed arsenic in a custard, and the other is that poison used a few weeks ago, to poison dogs and cats, must have in some way got into the food. The fact is that on Friday night, the 8th inst., Mr. Franklin; soon after taking his tea, during which he ate some custard, was seized with symptoms indicating cholera-morbus, and Dr. Whittemore was called and treated him. The next day Mr. Franklin's daughter and little son were attacked, but not seriously. On Saturday night, Mr. Henry L. Hill, a bookkeeper in Mr. Franklin's employ, called to watch during the night with him. About midnight a lunch was brought to him by Miss Franklin. She did not bring him the custard, as reported, but he, upon going to the refrigerator for ice, found the custard there. She then expressed the suspicion that it was poisoned, but he turned off her remark in a laughing manner, and ate heartily of the article. He felt no bad effects until Sunday afternoon, when he also was taken ill, his symptoms being much like those of Mr. Franklin. Since that time he has grown worse, until now he lies at his father's residence, No. 32 Clark-street, in a very precarious condition. On Friday, it was thought that he could not live, but on Sunday and Monday morning he was better. He is still very low, and serious doubts are expressed as to his recovery. Mr. Franklin is much better and will get well. The physician gives it as his opinion, from the symptoms, that the poison used was arsenic. Mrs. Franklin was away at the time, and escaped from the sickness that affected the other members of the family. We have investigated somewhat this case, and are hardly disposed, at this time, to believe that the poisoning was the work of the servant girl, as she herself was also sick for forty-eight hours, at the same time, and received medical attendance. The whole case is wrapped up somewhat in mystery, but we expect that in a few days some solution will be made of the affair.

The Milford Murder—A Portion of the Murdered Man's Clothing Found.

Some workmen on the track of the New-York Railroad, Saturday, found the pantaloons of Nathan Fenn, which were taken from the house on the night of the murder. They were concealed beneath a box of tools which had been put under a culvert for safe keeping over night. The box had only been put there the evening before, and the pantaloons were not there then. Of course they must have been placed there during Friday night. As the box was in constant use, and its removal was sure to reveal anything under it, it would appear that the pantaloons were put there for the purpose of being immediately found, though from what motive does not seem clear. The culvert is near what is known as Strong's crossing, some three or four miles east of the Milford Depot.—*New-Haven Palladium.*

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

A Bread Demonstration in Madrid—Trial of the French Conspirators at Blois—Baron Rothschild Fined as a Juryman—Don Carlos—The Crops of Russia.

Madrid, July 19.—The working men made a demonstration yesterday. They marched through the streets, bearing banners on which were written, "The people are dying of hunger." In front of the Ministry of the Interior and other public Departments they halted and demanded employment. Their conduct was orderly, and the manifestation ended without disturbance.

Paris, July 19.—In the High Court of Justice at Blois, yesterday, at the commencement of the proceedings, M. Arago rose and moved that, in view of the approach of war and the consequent agitation of the country, the trial of the persons accused of conspiracy be postponed. The Court after consideration denied the motion and the trial was proceeded with. Baron Rothschild who was drawn as a member of the jury of the High Court, did not attend, and has been fined 5,000 francs. Don Carlos, the famous Spanish agitator, is in this city. *Le Public* announces that the French Government has given Don Carlos orders to leave the country.

Rome, July 18, via Paris, July 19.—The Council held a public session today, at which 538 fathers were present. The *Schema de Ecclesiâ Christi* was adopted by a vote of 536 to 2, and was approved as a constitution of the Church by the Pope, who pronounced a short allocution.

St. Petersburg, July 19.—Advices from the agricultural districts of Northern and Central Russia represent that the crops are looking well, and promise a yield above the average.

THE INDIANS.

Advices from the Indian Territory—More Atrocities Committed—One Man Scalped and Two Others Shot—The Cheyennes and Kiowas—Movements of Other Tribes.

Washington, July 19.—Commissioner Parker is in receipt, through the Adjutant-General's office, of a report from Brevet Major-Gen. and Col. B. H. Grierson, commanding at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, June 24, that a small party of Indians killed and scalped one man a mile north-west of his post, who belonged to an ox train and was herding stock. The citizens (Texans) forming the train had gone to this spot for the purpose of hauling wood, but had no authority to be there, the Colonel having no knowledge of their being in the vicinity. The Indians visited other parties in the same vicinity, but as they were well armed they were not molested. Further south, the Indians met two other men, who being unarmed were killed; also a number of cattle. Cheyenne and Kiowa arrows were found in the bodies of the men and cattle, and all signs and evidences indicate the murders and depredations were committed by those Indians. The Colonel, upon receiving information, sent troops in pursuit of them, who found their trail and followed it into the mountains, where the Indians made their escape. On the night of the same day a party of white men attempted to steal some horses belonging to the Colonel's command, which were separated from the cavalry lines on account of distemper, &c. The guard halted them, when they fired upon him. The fire being promptly returned, they separated and rode around outside of the camp. As a number of them were passing in the rear of the commanding officer's quarters they fired several shots and escaped in the darkness. They are a portion of the gang of thieves of which a number have been killed and captured lately. The Cheyennes and Kiowas are encamped between the Salt and North forks of the Red River, and the Colonel thinks a strong force in that vicinity will have a beneficial effect in giving the friendly Indians an opportunity of separating from those who are hostile.

Gen. Grierson, under date of June 14, writes that on account of the high water in the streams, owing to the continued rains, and the non-arrival of the horses for the Tenth Cavalry from Fort Leavenworth, certain contemplated movements have been delayed. Upon the arrival of the horses he would increase the force patrolling south of and along the line of the Red River, or organize a force and move out, as contemplated. The Indians have had their "medicine dance" on the north fork of the Canadian; and although a number of Cheyennes were there to induce the Indians of the Fort Sill reserve to unite and go on the war-path, a general feeling of peace prevailed among the chiefs and head men. But since then, a delegation of Cheyennes, with, it is reported, some Sioux, have come south, endeavoring to influence the Kiowas and Comanches to combine and join them against the whites. Although they have not effected this result, many young men of both tribes are now absent from the reservations, and are believed to have gone on raids into Texas. It is the object of the Cheyennes to provoke a hostility to the Indians, which will drive them all on the war path. Gen. Grierson does not, however, believe that a general combination can be effected with the Indians of the Fort Sill reservation. Four chiefs were there at the date of his report, and expressed their determination to remain peaceable. The report further states that the Peneteghkos, Noconees and Yamparicas are moving in this way, and Ten Bears, Chief of the Yamparicas, thinks that Satanta, Lone-Wolf and Kicking Bird will come in. About a week before the date of the report, some stock was stolen from a farm near the agency. Most of it, however, was recovered and brought in by the Yamparicas and Peneteghkos. On the 19th of June seventy-three unserviceable and recuperating mules were stolen from the post. One hundred men, under Capt. Walsh, of the Tenth Cavalry, were sent after them. Some of the animals were recovered, and at the date of the report the troops were upon the trail in close pursuit, and would probably capture them all. Eight Indians, of the Wacos and Wichitos, were with Capt. Walsh. Their opinion is that the mules were driven off by the Cheyennes. Gen. Grierson had sent to the Peneteghkos camp, requesting As-a-Habit (name of a chief) to send a party from there to intercept the thieves, if possible. Capt. Burke, of the Tenth Cavalry, who is with two companies patroling South of and along the line of the Red River, has instructions to attack and punish any Indians found there. Gen. Grierson says: "It is my intention to prevent, as far as possible, any depredations, and to punish the guilty parties; pursuing such a policy as to break up combinations and to avoid bringing on a general Indian war."

The above dispatch was forwarded to the War Department by the Lieutenant Commanding the Military Division of the Missouri, and referred from the Adjutant-General's Office to the Secretary of the Interior.

GEORGIA.

The Charges Against Gov. Bullock—Reports of the Legislative Committee—The Governor Exculpated—The Charges Against the State Treasurer.

Atlanta, July 19.—The majority of the Committee on the investigation of the charges against Gov. Bullock conclude their report as follows:

"Having gone thoroughly through the investigation of all the direct and indirect charges against the Governor, your Committee feel that it is due his Excellency for us to state that nothing has been disclosed or established, which tends in any manner to impugn his motives or his personal and official integrity, and we invite attention to the evidences to sustain us in this opinion."

The minority say:

"It is just to say that in the instances of transcending the law, hereinbefore discussed, the evidence fails to show that the Governor has been pecuniarily benefited."

Upon the charges against the Treasurer, the majority of the Committee, on the charge of having accepted a bribe, after reviewing the evidence, say:

"Your Committee feel that it would be improper to express an opinion upon this charge, in view of the strong possibility that one or more of us may be called to act upon it in a judicial capacity."

The majority do not express an opinion, but repeat the opinion given by Chief-Justice Brown, that the question of proof depends upon the motive under which the money was received by the Treasurer. The majority conclude their report by saying:

"It is due to the Treasurer to say that as far as they have been able to discover, all public moneys which have gone into the hands of the Treasurer have been accounted for."

The minority say:

"We are unable to explain why the Treasurer's books did not show exactly what had become of the balance of $437,874.30 which appeared to have been on hand June 18, 1870."

The report of the Committee on the charges against the Governor and Treasurer was laid on the table. In the House, next Friday was set apart for eulogies of the late R. W. Flournoy. The House concurred in the Senate resolution of condolence with the family of Senator Adkins, killed May 10, 1869, and adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

The Distribution of Currency Under the New Law—Reorganization of the Sub-Treasury Office Here—Retirement of Gen. Schenck—American Officers Offering their Services to Prussia—Gen. Sheridan off to See How the European Fight—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, July 19.—The Controller of the Currency is receiving a large amount of correspondence from the banks in relation to the distribution of currency under the new law. Many applications for additional currency come from the Eastern States, and some from banks which already have the highest amount issued to single corporations; all such applications are of course peremptorily refused. Two applications, one from Boston and one from New-York, have been made for the reorganization of existing national banks on a gold basis; and one application for a new gold bank has been received from California. A considerable number of other applications for gold banks are expected from Nevada and the Pacific coast. A difficulty in arranging the distribution is presented by the fact that it must be made on the basis of the population, as shown by the census of 1860, until the returns come in from the one now taking. The Controller will, however, endeavor to use such discretion in his first steps as will obviate any trouble from this source. A number of States, including Ohio and Indiana, would not be entitled to any additional currency until after the next census.

THE NEW-YORK TREASURY OFFICE.

Mr. Hillhouse today filed at the Treasury Department his bond of $400,000 dollars as Assistant Treasurer at New-York. Mr. Parnell, of the secret service office, with a force of clerks, will go to New York and proceed, with the assistance of a corps of bank tellers, to take an account of the funds, for which Mr. Hillhouse must receipt. The currency will be counted and the gold weighed, which is the less troublesome and more accurate process. It is said that there are about 225 tons of coin to be weighed. As Mr. Folger went out of office on the 5th, there is an interregnum during which there was no bonded officer to account for the property.

RETIREMENT OF GEN. SCHENCK.

Gen. Schenck has announced positively that he will neither consent to run again for Congress nor to accept a foreign Mission. He has closed with an offer to take the Presidency of a land and emigration company at a salary of $12,000, and one of the conditions attached is that he shall not at the same time hold any political office.

OFFICERS FOR THE PRUSSIAN SERVICE.

Some officers who served with distinction in the volunteer service of our late war arrived here today to make the Prussian Minister offers to raise troops for the Prussian army in this country. They propose to furnish only Germans who served in our late war.

ENGLAND'S COURSE.

There has been much speculation here today about the course England is likely to pursue during the impending Continental war. A distinguished member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations concurs with several members of the diplomatic corps in the opinion that England will, as in the wars with the First Napoleon, ally herself with Prussia and Russia, the latter Power being allowed to take possession of Constantinople and England to take Egypt, and thus secure the command of the Isthmus route to her Asiatic possessions.

GEN. SHERIDAN OFF FOR THE WAR.

Gen. Sheridan is en route from Chicago, and will be here to-morrow. He will at once proceed to Europe, bearing letters from the President and members of the Cabinet, to study the European method of making war. Col. Audenried, of Gen. Sherman's staff, has received six months' leave of absence for the same purpose.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Attorney-General Akerman has nearly completed arrangements to bring the different Bureaus of his newly-consolidated Department together, and all the Solicitors will shortly remove to the Treasury building, with the single exception of the Solicitor to the State Department, who will, for the present, remain where he is. Mr. Akerman will return to Georgia about the 5th of August, to be absent until September.

THE COLORED CADET.

A Court-martial was to-day ordered to convene at West Point for the trial of various cadets. The most notable case to be investigated will be the allegations of ill treatment preferred by the colored cadet there, and which are so widely at variance with the statements of the Board of visitors and other responsible persons that it is believed the young colored martyr will be convicted of gross exaggeration or worse.

THE PRESIDENT AMONG THE GERMANS.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon the President, in company with Secretary Fish, drove to the Schuetzenfest. He was received with cheers at the gate, and soon a committee appeared and took the visitors in charge, conducting them through the grounds. Crowds everywhere gave them a vociferous greeting. The President having been invited into the shooting department made three good shots, the second striking the target in the center. The feat was loudly applauded. The President and Secretary then witnessed the acrobatic feats, and remained over an hour, and were most hospitably entertained. As the President passed through the park to his carriage he was again cheered.

PERSONAL.

Gen. F. A. Starring was today appointed Consular Agent for the Treasury Department, and will leave for Europe very soon.

THE WEST.

The Late Steam-boat Race—A Libel Suit—Movements of Gen. Pope—The New-Orleans Firemen.

St. Louis, Mo., July 19.—The pilots of the steamer *Natchez*, having published a card denouncing John C. Kay, the correspondent of the *Republican* during the recent race, for his published remarks about the bad piloting of the *Natchez*, calling him a perjured scamp, &c., Kay has sued them for slander, asking damages in the sum of $20,000.

The President of the Police Commission informs the Board of Health that there are about 900 prostitutes in this City. The new regulations governing them will drive a large number of the worst class from the City. A good many have left already.

Gen. Pope and several members of his staff left here for Fort Leavenworth, yesterday, on a tour of inspection to Forts Dodge, Larned and other points in his Department.

Cincinnati, July 19.—The New-Orleans Firemen have arrived here. They will leave for the South to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock, and will probably stop at the Mammoth Cave.

The Troubles in Alamance County, N. C.—Argument in the Case of Citizens Recently Arrested—The County Seat Under Martial Law—Further Arrests.

Raleigh, N. C., July 19.—The counsel for the citizens arrested in Alamance County by Kirk, who, by order of Governor Holden, refuses to regard writs of habeas corpus issued in their behalf, argued the matter before the Chief Justice to-day. The issue involved seems to be whether an attachment shall be issued against the Governor or Kirk. The Governor's counsel will close the argument to-morrow morning. The feeling is most intense on the subject, and the people await with deepest anxiety the decision of the Chief-Justice. News received here this afternoon states that Graham, the county seat of Alamance, has been placed under martial law by Kirk. The Court-house was seized and the whole town is strictly guarded. A military commission has been organized, consisting mainly of Kirk and his officers, to try citizens now under arrest. Additional news has been received that Hon. John Kerr, Hon. S. P. Hill, Sheriff Griffith and several other prominent Conservative citizens of Caswell County, were arrested at Yanceyville yesterday by Kirk. The Congressional candidates in that district were speaking in the Court-house, when Kirk surrounded it with soldiers and made the arrests.

Fatal Accident—A Division Superintendent of the Erie Canal Killed.

Buffalo, July 19.—Frank B. Gallagher, Superintendent of the Western Division of the Erie Canal, was killed this afternoon by accidentally falling from the wall of an improvement in Buffalo Creek. Mr. Gallagher was a leading Irish citizen of Buffalo, and belonged to the firm of Douglas & Gallagher, contractors. He was a candidate for State Prison Inspector on the Democratic ticket in 1866.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

Auburn, N. Y., July 19.—The Lake House at Skaneateles was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is estimated at $15,000. The personal property of the boarders was nearly all saved. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Philadelphia, July 19.—Edward C. Booz, a liquor merchant, died suddenly yesterday. John McCreight, a cotton manufacturer, died suddenly on Sunday.

San Francisco, July 19.—Treasure freight by steamer and railroad to New York has advanced two and a quarter per cent., and to London two and three-quarters per cent.... Dayton, Nevada, was destroyed by fire last night.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., July 19.—A committee from the Boston Board of Aldermen and Board of Councilmen arrived here to-night to inspect the Hudson River State Hospital.

Concord, N. H., July 19.—F. B. Cogswell, one of the editors of the *Monitor*, was taken home today in an exhausted condition, from the extreme heat.

New-Orleans, July 19.—The Lone Star Base Ball Club left this afternoon by the Jackson railway on a North-western tour.

Pittsburg, Penn., July 19.—The Republicans of the Twenty-first District of Pennsylvania, today, nominated A. W. Layton, of Indiana County, for Congress.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

Fifth Day—Continued Fine Weather—Large and Fashionable Attendance, and Brilliant Racing—Lobelia Wins the Hurdle Race; His Lordship the Two Year Old Selling Race; and Maggie B. B., the Sequel Stakes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Saratoga, Tuesday, July 19, 1870.

The Saratoga Association have assuredly been favored with splendid weather throughout their present race meeting, and today was no exception to the rule. The sun shone out in unclouded brilliancy, and the only drawback was the intense heat, which reduced every one to the "melting mood." The grand stand was quite filled with a select assemblage of spectators, the majority being elegantly dressed ladies, who took a warm interest in the sport, especially the hurdle race, which seems to possess a peculiar attraction and fascination for the fair sex. Numerous were the wagers, dozens of Alexandre's best kids among the fair speculators, whose choice of the horses was more influenced by the handsome colors of the riders than the appearance or actual merits of the horses, of which, indeed, they were in blissful ignorance. The most perfect order and propriety marked the entire proceedings, for the management was unexceptionable, and the excellent racing afforded unalloyed enjoyment to the spectators.

In the hurdle race, which opened the ball, *Oysterman* was looked upon as the most probable winner, although the clever party connected with *Lobelia* made no secret of their confidence of being able to win the race. After going a mile and a quarter, the backers of *Oysterman* were struck with consternation at seeing their horse fall at the sixth hurdle, and his chance summarily extinguished. Fortunately Alloway, his jockey, escaped without injury. The sequel stakes were a most interesting race, and produced the finest contest of the meeting; *Maggie B. B.*, who ran second to *Glenelg* for the mile and a quarter sweepstakes, beating *Major* by a neck only.

THE RACES.

The first race was the hurdle race, over two miles and eight hurdles, welter weights, for a purse of $600, of which the winner took $500, and the second horse $100. The entries, four in number, were *Oysterman, Jr.*, *Morris*, *Gerald* and *Lobelia*, and *Oysterman* was made the favorite, selling in pools for $580; *Lobelia*, $400; *Gerald*, $80, and *Morris* $70. *Lobelia* and the favorite got off together, and went over the first hurdle side by side. The second hurdle, placed half-way along the backstretch, was taken by *Oysterman* in advance, *Morris* being second over it, *Gerald* third, and *Lobelia*, whose rider pulled back, being last. The third hurdle was midway on the lower stretch, and this *Oysterman* cleared two full lengths before *Morris*, who had now taken second place, with *Lobelia* third. The fourth hurdle, placed half-way up the homestretch, was cleared by *Oysterman* a length before *Lobelia*, *Gerald* being the third horse. As they dashed under the string, *Oysterman* was leading a couple of lengths, *Lobelia* being six lengths before the third horse, *Gerald*, *Morris* having fallen off. At the turn, *Lobelia* went up to *Oysterman*, and raced with him to the fifth hurdle, *Oysterman* being about half a length in front. As Alloway lifted him to the leap, the horse hit the top rail heavily, and rolled over. A feeling of horror ran through the assemblage, thinking that the rider was underneath, which was relieved the next moment by seeing the jockey jump up and walk across to the stables opposite. This *contretemps* placed *Lobelia* in possession of such a commanding lead that she came away by herself, and won the race easily by six lengths, in 3:57. *Gerald* beating *Morris* by three lengths for second place. *Oysterman*, after jumping one hurdle riderless, was caught and led away to his stable.

First Race.—At 12 o'clock—Hurdle race, two miles, over eight hurdles, welter weights, for all ages; $500 to the winner and $100 to the second horse.

James Thompson's br. m. Lobelia, aged, by Bonnie Scotland, dam Capitola, 142 pounds.......... 1
Charles E. Elkin's bl. g. Gerald, 6 years, by Mickey Free, dam Rosette, 148 pounds.......... 2
Elliott Gray's b. h. Morris, aged, by Lexington, dam Margaret Morris, 146 pounds.......... 3
McDaniels' & Alloway's br. h. Oysterman, Jr., 6 years, by Oysterman, dam Phil. Brown, 146 pounds.......... fell

Time—3:57.

SECOND RACE.

This race was a selling race for two-year olds for a purse of $500, three-quarters of a mile, with allowances of weight, according to the entered price for selling. The entries were: J. W. Doswell's ch. f. *Virginia Dare*, 76 pounds; A. Belmont's b. c. *His Lordship*, 79 pounds; A. Keene Richard's b. c. by *Knight of St. George*, 93 pounds; and Hunter & Travers' ch. f. *Temptress*, 76 pounds. The latter was the favorite in the pools, selling for $390; Keene Richards' colt for $200, and *Virginia Dare* and *His Lordship* for $150 each. *His Lordship* took the lead from *Temptress* after going a hundred yards, and retaining it throughout, won after a splendid finish from Keene Richards' colt, who got badly off, by half a length; *Virginia Dare* was third, and the favorite last. Time—1:18¼.

Second Race—12½ o'clock—Selling race, purse $500; for two-year olds; three-quarters of a mile; those entered to be sold for $2,000, to carry 100 pounds; for $1,500, allowed 7 pounds; for $1,000, 14 pounds; for $500, 21 pounds.

A. Belmont's b. c. His Lordship, by Kentucky, dam by imp. Knight of St. George, 78 pounds.......... 1
A. Keene Richards' b. c., by imp. Knight of St. George, dam the dam of Jno. Kilgour, 93 pounds 2
Thos. W. Doswell's ch. f. Virginia Dare, by Planet, dam Annette Hall, 76 pounds.......... 3
Hunter & Travers' ch. f. Temptress, by Censor, dam Jennie Rose.......... 4

Time—1:18¼.

The Sequel Stakes was the third and last race, and was for three-year olds only, $50 each, play or pay, with $750 added. There were sixteen entries, of which the following five came to the post: M. A. Littell's ch. f. *Maggie B. B.*, Morris' br. c. *Cavalier*, F. Hall's ch. c. *Major*, D. J. Crouse's b. f. *Regard*, and D. Swigert's ch. f. *Witchcraft*. The evening previous *Cavalier* had been a great favorite, bringing considerably more than any other horse, but before the race the owner of *Maggie B. B.* commenced putting down the money on her in earnest, and the public following suit *Maggie* speedily became the favorite, selling for $360 to *Major* $310, *Cavalier* $250, *Witchcraft* $260 and *Regard* $150. There were four efforts to get off, the first of which was one of the most even we ever saw. At last the flag fell to an indifferent send-off, *Witchcraft*, who had been very fractious and broken away twice, being in the lead, which she kept to the quarter, where she was two lengths ahead of *Major*, who had *Regard* at his saddle-girth, *Maggie* fourth and *Cavalier* fifth, those two getting off behind the others. On the backstretch *Regard* went to the front and with *Major* in attendance, with *Witchcraft* third, *Maggie* fourth and *Cavalier* last, they went to the half-mile pole, and from thence to the stand without a single change of position, the first mile being run in 1:49. They ran thus to the quarter, where *Regard* was a length before *Major*, *Witchcraft* still third and *Maggie* fourth. Going along the backstretch, Brownie, who was riding *Maggie B. B.*, let out, although ordered to wait until entering the homestretch, and, like an arrow from the bow, she shot past the three leading horses as if they were standing, exciting the astonishment of every one who witnessed it by the magnificent turn of speed she showed when called upon, and at the half-mile pole she was two lengths ahead. She retained this lead to the three-quarter pole and into the home stretch, entering which, Brownie, instead of keeping on the outside, where the going was good, took the pole where the track was heavy, having, for some reason or other, been plowed up that morning, and in the bad going the filly began to shorten her stride. At the distance, the *Major* came with a rush, and, passing *Regard*, challenged *Maggie*, whose rider had to use the persuaders and arouse her to a desperate effort. She gallantly responded, and after a most exciting finish she beat him to the string by a neck only, *Regard* being third, although the judges, making a similar blunder to that they had made on the previous day on the selling-race, placed *Cavalier*, who was a bad fourth, in the third place, *Witchcraft* being last. Time—3:39¼, which is half a second quicker than that in which *Narragansett* won this race last year.

Third Race.—At 1 o'clock, the Sequel Stakes, for three-year olds, two miles; $50 entrance, play or pay, $750 added; winner of the Belmont or Travers Stakes, 7 pounds extra; of both, 10 pounds extra.

M. A. Littell's ch. f. Maggie B. B., Australian, dam Madeline, 107 pounds.......... 1
F. M. Hall's ch. c. Major, [illegible] Claude Melnotte, 110 pounds.......... 2
D. J. Crouse's b. f. Regard, Australian, dam Ann Hanly, 107 pounds.......... 3
F. Morris' b. c. Cavalier, imp. Eclipse, dam Ettiquette, 110 pounds.......... 4
D. Swigert's ch. f. Witchcraft, Lexington, dam imp. Weatherwitch, 107 pounds.......... 5

Time—3:39¼.

THE HEAT.

Thirty-five Deaths by Sun-Stroke in this City Yesterday.

A Terrible List—Immense Number of Cases not Fatal—Range of the Thermometer—The Weather Elsewhere.

The weather yesterday proved a terrible trial to our already exhausted and suffering citizens, who were found complaining of the intense heat everywhere. In banks and stores, hotels and offices, law courts and police stations, cars and omnibuses, the heat of the sun and the exhaustion of those compelled to be stirring furnished the most absorbing topic of conversation, next to the European war and its contradictory telegrams. The excitement over the struggle between France and Prussia was scarcely felt amid the heat, while the vagaries of the brokers were passed by without notice.

The following were the indications of the thermometer in the shade yesterday, at the hours mentioned, at Wm. P. Byrne's Mineral Water "Spa," No. 189 Broadway:

Hour.	Degrees.	Hour.	Degrees.
3 A. M.	82	4 P. M.	92½
6 A. M.	86½	6 P. M.	87½
9 A. M.	90½	9 P. M.	82
Noon	93½	10 P. M.	79
2 P. M.	94	12 P. M.	77

DEATHS IN THIS CITY.

The following deaths from the heat were reported yesterday:

Wm. Brockstock, at No. 840 First-avenue.

Ann Ferman, thirty-two, Irish, Ellen Behler, thirty-nine, German, No. 170 Mulberry-street.

A man in the Work-house on Blackwell's Island.

Mary J. Brown, aged twenty-eight, of No. 236 Delancey-street.

David Rowland, Seventy-sixth street, near Avenue A.

Patrick McGarry, aged forty, No. 139 East Broadway.

Lizzie Madder, aged nine months, No. 212 Seventh-street.

John Henry, aged twenty-five, No. 242 William-street.

Rosanna McClane, No. 227 East Thirty-fourth-street.

A woman at No. 210 Third-street, rear.

A woman at No. 180 Third-street.

Patrick Kean, No. 646 East Thirteenth-street.

Anselm Weinwolf, No. 128 Suffolk-street.

Mary A. Wayt, a child, No. 184 Hudson-street.

A man at the Shakespeare Hotel.

Zenchman Dressel, aged thirty, No. 503 West Forty-fifth-street.

James Baker, aged forty, England, No. 411 East Twelfth-street.

Catharine Corcoran, aged thirty-five, Ireland, No. 619 Broadway.

John Carty, aged forty, Ireland, No. 334 Eleventh-street, Bellevue Hospital.

Gottlieb Hornberg, aged forty, Bellevue Hospital.

Samuel Kilpatrick, No. 271 West Nineteenth-street, Bellevue Hospital.

A woman, name not reported, at No. 151 Essex-street.

Mary Allen, at No. 115 Eighth-street.

A child at No. 75 Goerck-street.

John Spenlove, aged thirty-five years, at No. 154 Greenwich-street, where he was employed as an engineer.

Sarah Ann Morrison, at No. 53 Bethune-street.

Thomas Hope, at No. 347 West Nineteenth-street.

—— Restock, at No. 840 First-avenue.

Peter Anderson, a Swedish sailor, aged fifty, died suddenly at No. 390 Water-street, from the effects of the heat.

Michael Hendricks, of No. 326 Eighth-avenue, died suddenly, yesterday evening.

Elizabeth O'Hara died suddenly in Sixteenth Ward.

An unknown man, aged forty, with light complexion and whiskers, died suddenly at No. 47 Barclay-street.

A man named Schaffer, aged forty, a German, was found dead in his bed at No. 121 Eldridge-street.

Michael Culbert, aged forty-five, died suddenly in the Fifth Ward.

SUN-STROKES NOT FATAL IN THIS CITY.

John Ernattaer was taken to the Park Hospital at 2:40 A. M. suffering from the effects of the heat.

Joseph Thway, of No. 80 Pike-street, was prostrated at No. 360 Pearl-street. Taken to the Fourth Precinct Station-house, where he revived.

Ernst Gumsch, of No. 628 East Thirteenth-street, was overcome while at work street-sweeping in First-avenue. He was taken home.

Abraham Lechmann, of No. 181 Avenue B, was prostrated in the Bowery, near Grand-street, and in falling received a severe cut on the chin. He was assisted to his home.

William Dempsey, who lives in Third-avenue, near Thirtieth-street, was prostrated at the corner of University-place and Fourteenth-street. He was assisted to his home.

John Kerrigan, a laborer, was prostrated at the corner of Fifty-third-street and Seventh-avenue and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

William Maher, of No. 303 East Fifty-sixth-street, was overcome at the corner of Broadway and Grand-street and cared for by the Police.

Ellen Sandford, of Saltersville, N. J., was prostrated at Broadway and Vesey-street and taken to the Park Hospital.

Emil Bluester, of No. 154 Rivington-street, was prostrated at 3:20 P. M. and taken to the Twenty-third Precinct Station-house, where he was revived.

Frank Miller, a truck-driver, living at No. 118 East Fiftieth-street, was overcome at the corner of Seventeenth-street and Seventh-avenue, and cared for by the Police.

Ann Levy, of No. 543 West Fortieth-street, was prostrated at the corner of Twenty-fourth-street and First-avenue, and taken home by the Police.

An unknown man was prostrated at the corner of Forty-fifth-street and Tenth-avenue, and taken by the Police to Bellevue Hospital in an insensible condition.

Mary Miller, aged sixty, of No. 129 West Twenty-third-street, was prostrated by the heat. Taken home.

Anson Wehil, aged twenty-two, German, of No. 182 Stanton-street, was overcome by the heat in First-avenue. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

John Gordon, aged thirty-five, a native of Ireland, of No. 118 East Seventeenth-street, was sun-struck in One-Hundred and Sixteenth-street. Sent to Bellevue Hospital.

An unknown man was prostrated by the heat. He is supposed to be a German. He was taken sick at the corner of Park-row and Ann-street, and was taken to the Centre-street Hospital. He had a carpet-bag containing some clothes and books.

Julia Briggs, aged twenty-six, was prostrated by the heat in the Sixth Ward. She was sent to the Park Hospital. She had no home.

Matthew Shea, aged 15, was overcome by the heat in Thirty-fourth-street. Taken to No. 220 West Thirty-sixth-street.

George Beers, aged 30, was sent to Bellevue Hospital, suffering from the heat and liquor.

Henry Schankel, a laborer, was found in the coal-yard No. 395 Third-avenue, suffering from sun-stroke. Sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Conrad Stuebenlord, aged twenty-one, of Winfield, Long Island, was prostrated by the heat at Thirty-fifth-street and Third-avenue. Sent home.

Lawrence McCarty, residence unknown, was prostrated in Pearl-street, and being attended by a surgeon was sent home.

Joseph Rosman, residing in Orchard-street, was also prostrated in Pearl-street, and sent to City Hospital.

Dennis Cassidy, aged thirty-six, was found in an insensible condition in Eighteenth-street and Ninth-avenue, from sun-stroke. Sent to Bellevue Hospital.

John White, aged sixty, of Forty-fourth-street and Ninth-avenue, prostrated by the heat in Fifth-avenue. Sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Wm. Singerbeitz, aged fifty-five, of No. 610 East Ninth-street, was sun-struck in Twelfth-street, and was sent home.

Rebecca Farrer, aged thirty, German, was prostrated by the heat in Fifth-avenue, near Fifty-fourth-street, and was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Frederick Bauerman, a German, No. 25 Leonard-street, fell in a fit caused by the heat.

Michael Hendricks, of No. 371 West Twenty-seventh-street, was overcome by the heat near his residence, and was taken home.

SUN-STROKES IN THE SUBURBS.

Peter Spielbacher, a carpenter, was prostrated by the sun while at work at the foot of North Tenth-street, Eastern District. He died shortly afterward.

John Cusick, of Canover-street, was overcome by the heat at the foot of Sullivan-street, and taken to the City Hospital.

Henry Thomas, of Sixteenth-street, near Third-avenue, Brooklyn, died yesterday afternoon of cholera; at least so the attendant physician deemed it; others said it was the heat.

John Cusick, residing on Canover-street, near Portland, was prostrated at the foot of Sullivan-street.

A little girl named Laura Levy, was sun-struck at No. 95 Boerum-street.

Bridget O'Brien, residing at the corner of Bridge and Water-streets, died from the effects of the sun, yesterday.

An old man, name unknown, was yesterday taken into the Jersey City Hospital, at the foot of Washington-street, and expired almost instantly. He is supposed to have been sun-struck.

Thomas Mahoon, who resides at No. 349 South Sixth-street, in Jersey City, died yesterday morning, very suddenly, while eating breakfast.

Two cases of fatal sun-stroke occurred in Newark Monday. Mrs. Martin, living at 22 Belleville-avenue, fell dead in her house, after a day's washing, and Charles McAvoy, a hatter, from Danbury, Conn., was found dead. Three others were prostrated by the heat, though none of them are known to have died.

A compositor employed on the Newark Daily *Advertiser*, was prostrated yesterday by the heat. He will probably recover.

At 5 o'clock last evening, a fire occurred in the house owned and occupied by Gustavus Rosenback, in Castleton-avenue, near State-street, New-Brighton, S. I. The cause given was the extreme heat setting fire to the moss on the roof. There was no insurance.

David Blake, a deck-hand on one of the Staten Island ferry-boats, was, yesterday, prostrated by the heat, and taken to his home on the Island by the Police, where, up to a late hour last evening, he remained in a critical condition.

While a number of German families from the city were having a picnic in Siglin's Park, in Melrose, on Monday last, a boy about seven years old was prostrated with the effects of the heat and died on the grounds. His parents, whose names were not learned, at once left for home with the body.

Mr. Gotlieb Hogner, who has been been for some time in the employ of Mr. Huppel, brewer, in Westchester, in the capacity of collector, was stricken down with the heat on Monday, while he was engaged in the performance of his duties, and died shortly afterward. The deceased was about forty years old, and leaves a widow and four children.

Coroner Bathgate was called yesterday to hold an inquest upon the body of an unknown man, apparently about twenty-five to twenty-eight years old, who was found in One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street, North New-York, in a dying condition from the effects of heat. Verdict accordingly. The deceased was well dressed, and in one of his pockets was found a pawnticket from the establishment of Mr. Barnett, Canal-street, New-York, for a suit of clothes, purporting to be issued to Mat. Cassan, which fact may lead to the identification of the deceased.

Baltimore, Md., July 19.—In this city, yesterday, there were twenty cases of sun-stroke, and four of them fatal.

Cincinnati, July 19.—There were five deaths here from sun-stroke yesterday, and there have been several additional cases of sun-stroke here to-day.

Albany, July 19.—This has been the hottest day of the season. The mercury was over 100° in the shade.

OBITUARY.

Hon. Aaron Vanderpoel.

Hon. Aaron Vanderpoel, Ex-Judge of the Supreme Bench, and an old and respectable citizen of New-York, died at his residence in Sixteenth-street, in this City, on Monday evening, aged seventy-one years. Judge Vanderpoel was for many years a leading member of the Bar, and well known in public life. He was of the old Kinderhook family of this name, and, if we mistake not, began the practice of his profession in Hudson, Columbia County. He was an intimate friend of Martin Van Buren, and in politics was identified with the Democratic Party. Of late years he had retired almost entirely to private life, mingling with but a few old friends, who loved and respected him for his many noble traits of character. The funeral of the deceased will take place to-morrow at 10 A. M., from St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square.

Elopement of a Wife and Two Children—The Seducer Fires Two Shots at the Pursuing Husband.

From the Erie (Penn.) Dispatch, July 18.

On Saturday night a telegram arrived here from Renovo, instructing the Police to arrest a woman with two children, one of which had blue eyes and the other black ones. This was hardly definite enough, but yesterday morning the sender of the dispatch, a Mr. Lamphere, brought his own news. He is a machinist, residing at Renovo, and has a wife and a couple of little girls. A man named Christian, from Saratoga, has been boarding with him, and Lamphere suspected his wife of infidelity. On Friday night the family went to bed. About midnight, Mr. Lamphere woke up and missed the partner of his joys and sorrows from their couch. He stepped up-stairs to the room occupied by his "Christian" boarder, and found him there; that didn't excite his ire, but the bed also contained Lamphere's wife. He probably would have McFarlanized the pair, but that Christian was the biggest man of the two, and drove the outraged husband down stairs. Mrs. Lamphere possessed herself of about $40 belonging to her husband and took the train to this city, arriving here on Saturday night last. Christian started on the next through train and Lamphere came on the same one, telegraphing for a policeman to meet him at the depot. When the train stopped at the outer depot, yesterday morning, Christian jumped off and Lamphere jumped off after him. Christian then pulled a revolver and fired a couple of shots at him, both of which missed, but the pistol seemed to frighten him from further following, and Christian has not since been seen. Lamphere was running around yesterday in search of him and also his wife, who was seen at the west end of the depot yesterday morning, but the search was unsuccessful. The trains were to be watched last night. Lamphere states that one day Christian was drunk and confided to him that he had stabbed a man. There was a reward of $500 for him. Lamphere offers $50 for his arrest.

Young Italians in Luck—They Become Millionaires.

By the death of a wealthy uncle in Italy, a young Italian of this City, at present engaged as a salesman in one of our leading dry-goods stores, has fallen heir to a round million of dollars, and a brother in Lafayette sustains a similar affliction. At present the nature of the bequest is not fully understood, but there seems to be no reasonable doubt of the material facts stated above, and we congratulate the young gentlemen upon their good fortune. The new Indianapolis millionaire is a young man of more than ordinary good sense and steady habits—a man whom fortune will find hard to bend from his industrious and unostentatious habits. An hour ago we saw him bending over the counter selling dry goods just as though nothing had happened, and we have no doubt he will continue to serve the public and his employers in that capacity until his private affairs command his personal attention.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.—$500 reward for an incurable case. Sold by druggists, or by mail 60 cents. A pamphlet free. Address R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price Five Cents.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the Daily Times of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the Times as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

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Cramps, Colic, Cholera, Summer Complaint, Dysentery, Diarrhea, and all Affections of the Bowels, are cured promptly and effectually by DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. Being pleasant to the taste, it is readily taken by children, and having maintained its popularity for over thirty years, the proprietors confidently recommend it as a standard household remedy. Sold by all druggists.

The Best and Surest Remedy in the World for all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething, is MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, and by giving quiet sleep to the child, gives rest to the mother. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Grand Park.
A SPECIAL INVITATION
is hereby extended to the citizens of Mamaroneck, Rye, Harrison, White Plains, Scarsdale, and the neighboring towns, to join the parties from New-York
ON
THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, 21ST AND 23D,
to examine the improvements at
GRAND PARK,
and particularly the
GREAT CENTRAL SUBDIVISION.
Carriages will be in attendance and
PROVISION MADE FOR COMFORT.
ANDREW WILSON, Jr.,
No. 217 Broadway.

Going to Boston.
DR. B. C. PERRY, the skillful and well-known Dermatologist, of No. 49 Bond-st., who treats with special prescriptions, Falling, Loss, and Prematurely Gray Hair, Dandruff, Itching, Eczema, Ringworm, Scald Heads, and all Diseases of the Scalp, which destroy the Hair, and who permanently cures Moles and Wrens; also, Pimples on the Face, unnatural Redness of the Nose, Moth Patches and Freckles, will close his New-York office SATURDAY, July 23, and open his Boston office, corner Tremont and Winter sts., for a few weeks, at an early date. Those wishing to consult the Doctor should avail themselves of the present opportunity.

Terwilliger & Co.,
Patentees and Manufacturers of
Welded Steel and Iron
BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
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No. 180 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

MARRIED.

CALDWELL—BROWNE.—On the 19th inst., at the Catholic Apostolic Church, by Rev. D. M. Fachler, Wm. Caldwell, of Dublin, Ireland, to Lizzie E., daughter of Col. Geo. Browne, of Staten Island.

DIED.

ARCHER.—On Tuesday, July 19, Samuel D. Archer, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Union Corners, East Chester, on Thursday, July 21, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

BASSETT.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, July 19, at the residence of his brother-in-law, John W. Sperry, No. 201 East 80th-st., Henry D. Bassett, in the 30th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BOGERT.—On Tuesday morning, July 19, Mr. John Bogert, aged 63 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son, Peter J. Bogert, No. 146 West Houston-st. this (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock. Remains will be taken to New-Jersey for interment.

CONANT.—Of consumption, on Thursday, July 14, with a humble, unclouded trust in her Savior, Miss Kate Conant, aged 25, adopted daughter of Wm. C. Conant.

CRARY.—On Sunday, July 17, Edward F. Crary, aged 21 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Resurrection, corner of Madison-av. and 47th-st., at 9½ o'clock, Wednesday morning.

ELY.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Monday, 18th inst., Ann Ely, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock, from Grace Church, Jamaica.

GIRAUD.—At his residence in Poughkeepsie, on Tuesday morning, July 19, suddenly, Jacob P. Giraud, Jr.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GILL.—On Tuesday, the 19th inst., Adelaide Elizabeth, daughter of the late James D. and Elizabeth Vosburgh Gill.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

JESSUP.—At Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 19, Emma Laflin, aged 6 months, child of Rev. Edward and Elizabeth F. Jessup.

Funeral at the Church of the Redeemer, corner of 4th-av. and Pacific-st., on Wednesday, at 5 P. M.

MOTT.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., on first day seventh month (17th inst.) Hannah R. Mott, relict of the late Jacob L. Mott, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Friends' Meeting-house, at Chappaqua, N. Y., on fourth day morning, 20th inst., at 11 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting upon the arrival of the 7½ A. M. train from 26th-st. Depot, Harlem Railroad.

NEERGAARD.—On Monday, July 18, Charles Irving, son of William and Margaret A. Neergaard, aged 8 months.

Funeral services at the residence of his parents, No. 34 East 28th-st., Wednesday, July 20, at 3 P. M.

NOBLE.—On Monday, July 18, at Brooklyn, Gorham Noble, in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his father-in-law, S. M. Meeker, Esq., of his brother, Augustus E. Noble, and brother-in-law, D. Henshaw Ward, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of S. M. Meeker, corner of Bushwick-av. and Linden-st., on Thursday, July 21, at 2 o'clock P. M.

OXLEY.—At New-York, on Tuesday, July 19, William Oxley, aged 47 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday, 21st inst., at 1½ o'clock at his late residence, No. 735 Greenwich-st., without further invitation.

O'DONOHUE.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Tuesday, July 19, Vincent Joseph, youngest son of Joseph J. and Teresa M. J. O'Donohue, aged 8 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Mary Riley, No. 20 East 17th-st., on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock.

PARK.—On Monday, July 18, Emma E., youngest daughter of the late John M. and Susannah Park.

Funeral services on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the Lee-avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, E. D.

PICCOT.—Suddenly, on Monday, July 18, 1870, William James Piccot, Esq., in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 225 East 39th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

STURGES.—On Sunday, the 17th inst., of paralysis, at Hastings, Mr. Thomas T. Sturges, late of the firm of Sturges & Co., in the 61st year of his year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 509 5th-av., on Wednesday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

SCOFIELD.—At Walden, N. Y., suddenly, on Sunday, July 17, at 8¼ A. M., Augustus F. Schofield, aged 65 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, at 2 P. M., and at the Reformed Church, Walden, at 2½ P. M., on Wednesday, July 20. Trains leave foot Chambers-st. at 8 A. M. and 4¼ P. M.

STONE.—In Cambridge, Mass., on the 8th inst., of peritonitis, Fanny Booth, wife of Richard Stone, Jr., and daughter of Rev. Dr. Newell, aged twenty-nine years.

VANDERPOEL.—At his residence, No. 114 East 16th-st., in this City, on the 18th day of July, inst., Hon. Aaron Vanderpoel, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, July 14, 1870.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. D. M. Armstrong, the Consul of the United States at Rome, Italy, of the death, on the 21st of June, 1870, at Rome, of Mrs. Virginia Jenkins, of Syracuse, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe on WEDNESDAY, July 20, will close at this office at 9½ A. M., and at the stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 8:40; C and D, 8:20; E and F, 8:05; G and H, 7 A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

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POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A special meeting will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, July 21, at Head-quarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., at 8 o'clock, to take action with reference to the war in Europe.

JOHN COCHRANE, President.
HUGH GARDNER, } Vice-Presidents.
JAMES GALWAY, }
GEORGE F. COACHMON, } Secretaries.
ADRAM BROWN, Jr., }

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

One sale was made at the Exchange, yesterday, by JAMES M. MILLER. The property disposed of consists of a two-story house and plat of ground, 166x180, situated at Mount Kisco, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, thirty-seven miles from the City, by the Harlem Railway. The premises were mortgaged for $2,800, and sold, including the mortgage, for $3,825. Few persons were in attendance at the Room, and the bidding was marked by no special feature.

Today the sale of JOHNSON & MILLER takes place at Woodridge, N. J. Six hundred lots will be offered, and on very easy terms. The sale begins at 12, noon, and for the convenience of such persons as desire to be present a special train will leave the foot of Chambers-street at 10 A. M., on the arrival of which a collation will be spread. Free passes can be obtained of the auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-street, or of F. KOHBERTZ & SON, No. 54 Wall-street. A large house and cottage will be sold with the property.

To-morrow at 2½ P. M., and on Saturday at the same hour, a special train will be furnished by Mr. A. WILSON, Jr., the manager of the Grand Park enterprise at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, for the purpose of conveying all parties to Grand Park who may wish to view the improvements already made on this property. These two excursions are more particularly designed, however, to give an opportunity for the inspection of the villa sites which are to be offered to the public at auction on the 28th inst., under the direction of A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. It is hoped that many will avail themselves of this occasion so as to be convinced of the great and valuable changes made in this section. The plots to be sold next week are among the choicest in the whole tract of 2,000 acres, and need only to be seen to be appreciated.

Summary of Sales Yesterday.

MOUNT KISCO, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

By James M. Miller.

2-story house and plat of ground between Harlem Railroad and Moger's-av., plat 166x180.... $3,825

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Isham-st. and Sherman-av., n. w. corner, 100x250 x200x100x50x150x50x100.... $9,850
28th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x98.9, (½ part,) deed 1867.... 500
37th-st. and 9th-av., n. e. corner, 100x20.... 70,000
57th-st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of 11th-av., 16.8x100.... }
57th-st., n. s., 32.4 ft. e. of 11th-av., 16.8x100.... } 20,000
42d-st., s. s., 193.3 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18.9x100.5.... 27,200
128th-st., s. s., 435 ft. w. of 3d-av., 75x98.11x50x99.11 x25x90, hs. and ls.... 17,500
126th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 44.5x50.1x22.5.... 1,350
Lexington-av. and 30th-st., s. e. corner, 24x80, h. and l., ¾ part.... 5,000
3d-av., w. s., 49.6 ft. s. of 88th-st., 19.9x78, h. and l.... 24,000
5th-av. and 43d-st., s. e. corner, 25.5x91.... 60,000
5th-av., e. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 42d-st., 27.6x122, h and l. }
42d-st., s. s., 91 ft. e. of 5th-av., 17x25.5.... }
42d-st., s. s., 108 ft. e. of 5th-av., 15x25.5, ½ part. } 225,000
42d-st., s. s., 123 ft. e. of 5th-av., 10x100.5, ½ part. }

Leases Recorded.

Avenue B, No. 215, 5 years, per year.... $600
Avenue D, No. 139, 5 years, per year.... 2,300
8th-av., No. 650, 6 years, per year.... 1,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Centre-st., n. w. s., 176 ft. s. w. of Central-av., 25 x100, (1866).... $275
Fort Greene-place, e. s., 109 ft. s. of Lafayette-av., 21x94.11.... 11,000
Hanson-place, 150 ft. s. of and Fort Greene-place, 100 ft. w. of (rear gore,) 96.11x94.2x54.10x62.4.... 4,361
Jefferson-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Evergreen-av., 25x 100.... 475
Jefferson-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Evergreen-av., 25x 100.... 475
Kosciusko-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of Throop-av., 50x 100.... 1,600
Hudson-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Reid-av., 25x100.... 2,900
President-st., s. w. s., 186.8 ft. n. w. of Columbia-st., 21.5x100.... 7,500
Quincy-st., s. s., 145 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 20x100.... 4,750
Warren and Hoyt sts., n. e. corner, 25x100.... 1,000
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 241.3 ft. w. of Rochester-av., 25 x127.9.... 600
24th-st., n. e. s., 200 ft. n. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.... 550
Clermont-av., e. s., 311.11 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 25x 100, h. and l.... 5,000
De Kalb-av., s. s., 275 ft. w. of Throop-av., 25x 100.... 2,000
Webster-av., n. s., 94 ft. w. of 1st-st., 21x103.3.... 1,200

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Castleton.

Part of John Barnes' Estate, 11 acres.... $3,500
1st-av., 320 ft. w. of Westervelt-av., 33.4x100.... 3,600

Middletown.

A. D. Ellingwood's property, 4.77 acres.... $3,000
Part of late Daniel Corsons', 9.4 acres.... 2,500

Southfield.

Linden Park, lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, J. Johnson's.... $800
Linden Park, lots Nos. 124 and 125, 50x100.... 150

Westfield.

Rossville to Richmond road, adjoining P. M. Kettletas', 2 acres.... $2,500

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

East Chester.

North half lot No. 785, Wakefield's, 4½x125.... $150

Greenburg.

Washington-st., e. s., adjoining I. Odell's and S. Martling's.... $9,000

New-Rochelle.

10 acres adjoining Hannah Flandreau's.... $1,000

West Morrisania.

Elm-st. and Cortland-av., s. w. corner, 270.6x 217.... }
Butternut and Juliet sts., n. e. corner, 231.6x 401.... } $7,000

White Plains.

Kensico-av., w. s., late Mrs. Ann Fisher's, 100x 200.... $700
41½ acres, Chas. Miller's property, adjoining D. F. Carpenter's.... 2,525

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Clinton-av., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Johnson-av., 50x113.... $9,500
Court-st., s. s., 221 ft. e. of High-st., 25x100.... 1,500
Brunswick-st., s. s., indefinite, 27x112.6.... 1,300
Elizabeth-av. and Miller-st., s. e. corner, 50x142.... 5,500
Jefferson-st., w. s., 82 ft. n. of Elm-st., 78x37.6.... 3,425
Norfolk-st., w. s., 679 ft. s. of Bank-st., 23x100.4.... 600
McKenzie-st., w. s., 215 ft. s. of Spruce-st., 200x175.... 5,400
Hamburgh-place, w. s., 27 ft. n. of Lang-st., 54.7x 225.... 14,500
Lafayette-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of Hamburgh-place, 25.6x100.... 600
Tichenor-st., s. s., 172 ft. w. of Hermon-st., 22.6x 60.... 2,200
Tichenor-st., s. s., 82 ft. w. of Hermon-st., 21.2x60.... 1,833
Tichenor-st., s. s., 127 ft. w. of Hermon-st., 45x60.... 3,666
Wickliffe-st., w. s., 115 ft. s. of Warren-st., 25x60.... 450

Bloomfield.

Walnut-st., w. s., 125 ft. from Montgomery-st., 30 x200.... $400
South Cleveland-st., w. s., 317 ft. s. of White-st., 47x115.... 2,000

Jersey City.

Clinton-av., n. s., 150 ft. from Bergen-av., 30x70.... $700
Oak-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of Ocean-st., 25x100.... 2,150
Summit-av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Ludlow-place, 25x 100.... 2,425
Manners-st., w. s., between South and Van Vorst sts., 25x100.... 500
West-side-av., Charles H. Truck's, 9 acres.... 25,000
Lots Nos. 1 and 2, block No. 5, J. Van Horn's map.... 1,000
Lots Nos. 14 and 40, Sisson's map.... 3,300
Lots Nos. 13, 14, 16 and 17, block No. 312, Sisson's map.... 5,070

Hoboken.

Lot No. 29, block No. 40, Castor's.... $675

Union.

4th-st., w. s., Herman Jury's lot, 25x100.... $1,000

Kearney.

Passaic River, 2 acres, W. H. Jerolamon's property.... $400

Greenville.

Ocean-av., Jas. Sherman's, 25x95.... $525

Bayonne.

4th-st., n. s., 104 ft. e. of Avenue U, 50x100.... $700

Harrison.

4th-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Davis-st., 25x100.... $275

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO LEASE AT BUDD'S LAKE, N. J.—The elegant furnished mansion of Daniel B. Wagner, as a strictly private residence, for two or three years. It is an Italian villa, two stories and attic, 42 feet front by 50 deep; hall 8 feet wide through center; piazza on three sides, 150 feet long; kitchen and butler's pantry in rear, 18 by 28 feet; ice-house filled; stabling, carriage and out houses very complete; lawn 300 feet square fronting the lake; twenty minutes' drive from railroad station. Terms accommodating. Apply to N. S. BENTLEY, No. 75 Front-st., or to the subscriber, DANIEL B. WAGNER, Budd's Lake, N. J.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—AN ATTRACTIVE house for sale, containing eleven rooms, very well finished, and having bath, furnace, gas, hot and cold water, and all the modern improvements. Grounds comprise about one acre, situated on one of the best avenues in the town; coach-house and stable. Price, $9,000; $1,300 cash, balance on bond and mortgage for five years. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

ORANGE, N. J.—HOUSES, LOTS, COUNTRY-seats and farms for sale in every part of Orange and Essex Counties. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Cone-st., opposite station, Orange, or No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET, IN TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, FOR SIX weeks from Aug. 1, a commodious furnished house, pleasantly situated, convenient to the cars and steam-boats. Address for three days Box No. 88 Tarrytown Post-office.

HOTELS.

LICK HOUSE,
Corner Montgomery and Sutter sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
JNO. M. LAWLOR & CO., Proprietors.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. Johnson, Jr., Auctioneer.

HO! LOT-BUYERS, HO!
FOR WEST NEW BRIGHTON,
STATEN ISLAND.
GREAT AUCTION SALE.
BEAUTIFUL PROPERTY, CHARMING LOCATION.
FREE EXCURSION BY STEAM-BOAT AND CARRIAGES.
COLLATION ON GROUNDS.
JOHNSON & MILLER
Will positively sell without limit, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
TUESDAY, JULY 26, ON THE PREMISES,
WEST NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND,
120 OF THE CHOICEST VILLA PLOTS
in the vicinity of New-York, on easy and accommodating terms.

Merchants, clerks, and business men make a note of this fact.

The property to be sold is only thirty minutes from Wall-st., New-York. It is beautifully situated on
CASTLETON, SHAWMUT, FAIRMONT AND FOREST AVS.,
in the immediate vicinity of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, and the palatial residences of L. T. Hoyt, J. C. Henderson, G. H. Kissell, George Francis Shaw, G. William Curtiss, Drake De Kay, Charles E. Meigs, Rufus K. Delafield, and many more of our most prominent citizens. The ground is high, commanding extended water views. The streets are all graded. Every lot is ready for immediate improvement. The auctioneers positively announce that the sale will be absolute in every particular.

HOW TO GO.

Take boat of the North Shore, Staten Island Ferry, at 2 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, July 26, from Pier No. 19, North River, between Cortlandt and Dey sts.

For maps, tickets, and other information, apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

J. Johnson, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER, AUCTIONeers and real estate brokers, No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar-st., New-York.

City residences, stores, lots, country-seats and farms bought, sold, rented, exchanged. Loans negotiated. Auction sales of furniture, &c.

WEDNESDAY, July 20,
at 12 o'clock, on the premises, at
WOODRIDGE, N. J.,
GREAT AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF
600 SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS,
together with a large house, neat cottage and numerous out-buildings, beautifully located at Woodridge, N. J., adjoining the village of Carlstadt, by order of F. Kohbertz, Esq., before leaving for Europe.

Note the following very easy terms: On the vacant lots 25 per cent. of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for five or ten years; on the buildings, 70 per cent. for the same time. Printed abstracts to purchasers free of charge. Special trains from the foot of Chambers-st., at 10 o'clock A. M., on the day of sale. Free collation on the arrival of the train. For maps and free railroad passes apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., or F. KOHBERTZ & SON, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CENT BONDS
OF THE
COUNTIES OF GRUNDY AND MERCER,
STATE OF MISSOURI.
INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, IN NEW-YORK, AT
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

The railroad for which these bonds are issued has just been leased by a branch of the
CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD,
and will be finished and running by early Spring.

Entire indebtedness of each county, $200,000, being amount of bonds issued for above road, of which there remains at this date unsold but about $25,000 of each county, which we still offer at "78 and accrued interest."

Further particulars furnished by application at our office.

GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY,
No. 16 WALL-ST.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST
COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
S. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
CITY OF MONTGOMERY,
CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
AT 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
HOWES & MACY, Bankers,
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 15 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable 1st of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

These bonds ($500,000) five hundred thousand dollars, are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of

BANKING HOUSE
OF
GEO. OPDYKE & CO.
25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.
Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

THE
GERMAN AMERICAN BANK,
(Organized under the General Banking Law of the State of New-York,)
"EQUITABLE LIFE" BUILDING,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.
EMIL SAUER, President.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier, (over fifteen years Cashier of the Chatham National Bank, New-York.)

The GERMAN AMERICAN BANK will commence business on MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1870, with a CASH CAPITAL of $1,000,000, subject to increase to $15,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
CHAUNCEY T. BOWEN, of Bowen Brothers, Chicago.
ADOLPH ENGLER, of Kremelberg & Co.
GEORGE FRITZ, of Strasburger, Fritz and Pfeiffer.
JOHN B. GARDNER, of W. C. Pickersgill & Co.
MARCELLUS HARTLEY, of Schuyler, Hartley & Graham.
WILSON G. HUNT.
GER. JANSSEN, of Janssen, Schmidt & Ruperti.
FRED. KUHNE, of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne.
A. KLINGENBERG, of Kittel, Klingenberg & Co.
LEO LEHMANN, of Budge, Schiff & Co.
M. H. LEVIN.
FREDERICK M. MAAS.
F. MEISSNER, of Meissner, Ackerman & Co.
EDWARD PRIBBS, of Bauendahl & Co.
DAVID SALOMON.
EMIL SAUER, late Kunhardt, Sauer & Co.
JOSEPH SELIGMAN, of J. & W. Seligman & Co.
L. J. STIASTNY, of Bauendahl & Co.
W. G. TAAKS, of Beltzer & Taaks.
FREDERICK VILMAR.

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of the Eight per Cent. Land Grant Mortgage Bonds of the above-named road. The lands of the Company have recently been put in market, and at prices that will nearly, if not quite, pay off these Bonds, which are receivable at par in payment for lands sold. Sales of lands for the month of June were about $40,000. For further particulars, apply to

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 156 Broadway. }

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, the following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year:

Effingham Townsend,	Jacob Van Wagenen,
Chas. R. Swords,	John R. Willis,
D. Henry Haight,	Preston H. Hodges,
Amos R. Eno,	Walter Barnes,
John Watson,	Henry Coffin,
Samuel Willets,	John D. Griffen,
Don Alonzo Cushman,	Chas. H. Isham,
Uriah J. Smith,	Wm. Palen,
Sylvester L. H. Ward,	James B. Ames, Jr.,
John Scott Boyd,	Robert A. Clark.
Israel Corse,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., was unanimously re-elected President.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
New-York, June 7, 1870.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.
CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS
PAYING
10 PER CENT. AND OVER,
FREE OF ALL TAXES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE,
AND CONFIRMED BY A LARGE VOTE OF THE PEOPLE AT
ELECTIONS HELD FOR THAT PURPOSE.
ALL OF A HIGH ORDER
AND FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER.
INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, SUITABLE FOR PERMANENT, SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS, FOR SALE AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR FOR THE PRESENT ONLY.

Real Valuation of Property.......$41,800,000
Whole Indebtedness only.........$650,000

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

Trustees, executors of estates, capitalists and others seeking reliable investments are purchasing these loans.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK-BROKER and AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—First-class Investment Securities, paying large rates of interest, a specialty with this house for many years.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
$600,000
Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville Railroad of Kentucky 1st Mortgage Bonds,

due in 1897, bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st days of January and July, at the Bank of America, New-York.

The line of this Road extends from Henderson, on the Ohio River, to the State line of Tennessee, passing through the coal fields of Western Kentucky, and forming important connections with Chicago, Nashville, the South and East. Sixty-three miles are completed at a cost of $2,000,000 raised almost entirely from stock subscriptions, leaving only thirty-three miles to be built, of which twenty-three miles are now graded and under contract. The first and only mortgage of all the property and franchises of the Company is for One Million of Dollars, payable as above. The proceeds of the sale will be applied by J. Edgar Thomson, Esq., of Philadelphia, the Trustee of the Company, to finish the work, for which purpose, with the other resources at command, they are amply sufficient. The net earnings of the Road are now quite large, and by the middle of June the coal fields will be reached, which will increase them materially. There is no reasonable doubt that the extensive local traffic of this Road, added to the important connections, will make it abundantly remunerative to the stockholders. $400,000 of this Loan have already been negotiated, and the remainder will be sold, for the present, at 82 and accrued interest, at which rate they constitute a safe and desirable investment.

Further particulars will be furnished on application to us.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

1st Mortgage
8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
Guaranteed by the State of Alabama,
FOR SALE AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale
The First Mortgage Eight per Cent.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
Commercial Agents, No 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Guaranteed by the State of Georgia.
Bearing Seven Per Cent. Interest in Currency.
A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

Southern and Western
County and Town Bonds
WANTED BY
W. N. FIELDING,
No. 66 Wall-st.

HOGERT & WHITE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

AGENCY OF THE
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
NO. 17 NASSAU-ST.

Demand and time bills of exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also, cable transfers.

Demand drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other banking business transacted.

JOHN PATON,
ARCH'D McKINLAY,
Agents.

REMOVAL.

Messrs. L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., American Bankers, Paris, have transferred their offices from No. 8 Place de la Bourse to No. 23 Rue du dix Decembre, near the Grand Hotel.

Letters for travelers received and forwarded.

New-York Correspondents, Messrs. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Bankers, No. 70 Broadway.

$1,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID for the return of certificate No. 2,901 for one hundred shares New-York Central and Hudson River Consolidated stock, (blue tint,) in the name of Cammann & Co. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above, as transfer has been stopped and new certificate applied for.

CAMMANN & CO., No. 8 Wall-st.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

FINANCIAL.

S. H. BOODY. D. A. BOODY. H. P. BOODY.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO.,
Bankers
AND
Railway Agents,
No 12 Wall-st., New-York.

Make Collections, pay Coupons and Dividends, Buy and Sell Governments, Railway Bonds, and other Securities on Commission.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE NEGOTIATION OF RAILWAY AND OTHER CORPORATE LOANS.

N. B.—Interest allowed on deposits.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

New-Jersey Seven Per Cent.
TOWN BONDS,

AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE and the issue restricted to one-tenth the assessed valuation of the real estate of the following towns:

NEW PROVIDENCE, Union County;
BEDMINSTER, Somerset County;
BERNARD, Somerset County;

In $100s, $500, and $1,000, and having from 15 to 23 years to run,
AT 85.

Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, free of tax. For full particulars apply to

PARKER & LAWRENCE,
BANKERS, NO. 1 WALL STREET.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL
RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

COLLECTIONS.
Howes & Macy, Bankers,
(The same as an Incorporated Bank,)
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers' use, available in all parts of Europe, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on
CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INDIANA STATE STOCKS.

Notice having heretofore been given to holders of Indiana Five Per Cent. State Stocks, issued under an act of the General Assembly of said State, entitled "An act to provide for the Funded Debt of the state of Indiana, and for the completion of the Wabash and Erie Canal to Evansville," approved Jan. 19, 1846, and an act supplementary thereto, approved Jan. 27, 1847, that said stocks would be paid in full, on presentation at the agency, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1870, such holders are therefore hereby notified that the interest on said stocks will cease on the 1st day of September, 1870, and that the said stocks should be presented for payment on or before that date, at the office of the agent of State, No. 27 Pine-st., New-York City.

By order of the State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners.
J. C. BURNETT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1870.

UNION PACIFIC SECURITIES.
FIRST MORTGAGE, 6 Per Cent. Gold; LAND GRANTS, 7 Per Cent., Currency; INCOME BONDS, 10 Per Cent., Currency; and STOCK, bought and sold.
J. S. STANTON, No. 35 Broad-st.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE MUTUAL BANK, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of June, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$156,582 63
Overdrafts	3 25
Due from banks	508 23
Due from the Directors of the Bank	$10,000
Real estate	18,424 17
Specie	500 00
Cash items, viz.: Exchanges and checks	16,753 15
Stocks, $5,000; Promissory and U. S. 7 3-10 notes and indebtedness certificates	5,000 00
Bills of solvent banks, and U. S. demand notes	14,730 00
Loss and expense account	6,350 00
Total	$218,950 46

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$105,650 00
Profits	7,509 96
Due depositors, on demand	105,790 50
Total	$218,950 46

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—WILLIAM MONTROSS, President pro tem., and WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier of the Mutual Bank, a bank located and doing business at the City of New-York, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 25th day of June, 1870, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

WILLIAM MONTROSS, President pro tem.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 15th day of July, 1870.
CHAS. RUSSON, Notary Public, New-York County.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY E. DIBBLEE, DAVID P. BINGLEY and JOHN J. KRAUSS, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John J. Krauss, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of August, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 27 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 12th day of July, 1870.

jy13-law3wW* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS ERB and PHILIP ERB, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Louis Erb and Philip Erb, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate will be held at a Court of bankruptcy to be holden at the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, in said district, on the 15th day of August, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., at No. 82 Nassau-st., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

NO. 2,746.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HORATIO NICHOLS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Horatio Nichols, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York the 11th day of July, A. D. 1870.

JOHN P. HUDSON, Assignee,
jy13-law3wW* No. 240 Broadway, New-York City.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

HOWARD S. JAFFRAY IS ADMITTED into our firm as a partner.
E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1870.

METALS.—TIN AND ROOFING PLATES, charcoal and coke, sheet-iron, zinc, wire, solder, sheet-copper and copper bottoms, lead, &c., for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., }
PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1870. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 7th of July next, and reopened on July 20.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 22d of July next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company, at the close of business on the 7th of July next. All payable at this office.

All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
Junction of Chatham-square, Worth and Mott sts. }
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1870. }

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., payable Aug. 1, 1870. Transfer-books closed from July 24 to Aug. 1, 1870.

JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, }
BUFFALO, July 14, 1870. }

At a meeting of the Directors of this Company, held at its office this day, a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN PER CENT., free of tax, was declared, payable on demand. New-York stockholders will be paid at the branch office, No. 155 Broadway.

C. W. STANDART & CO., Agents.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 152 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1870. }

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of five per cent. free of tax, payable on demand.

JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 55 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1870. }

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 9th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY.

BROOKLYN, July 12, 1870.

Stockholders are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT., free from tax, has been declared payable on demand at their OFFICE IN NEW-YORK, No. 139 BROADWAY.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NO. 156 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870. }

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., (free of tax,) payable on demand.

JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1870. }

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1870.

WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.

PITTSBURG, July 13, 1870.

The Board of Directors of the Columbia Oil Company have this day declared a dividend, No. 22, of THREE per Cent. on the capital stock, payable Monday, 18th inst. A. P. McGREW, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 194 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1870. }

The usual EIGHT (8) PER CENT. Semi-annual Dividend is this day declared payable Aug. 1.

JAMES YERRANCE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
NO. 129 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1870. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., }
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1870. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st August next. Transfer-books will remain closed till 2d August.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, }
June 22, 1870. }

THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York.

The transfer-book will be closed on the morning of July 18, and will be reopened on the morning of the 2d day of August next.

CHARLES P. HATT, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER INSURANCE CO., OF NEW-YORK, }
OFFICE No. 64 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870. }

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors, held this day, the usual Semi-annual Five per Cent. Dividend, and an extra Five per Cent. Dividend, free of Government tax, was declared, payable on and after July 15, 1870. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst.

J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, }
NO. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1870. }

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on and after the 15th of July.

O. S. BOGERT, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, }
June 27, 1870. }

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City of New-York, due Aug. 1, 1870, will be paid on that day by John J. Bradley, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the New Court-house. The transfer-books will be closed Friday, July 1, 1870.

(Signed,) RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.

OFFICE OF MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NO. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1870. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent.,

PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
GEORGE B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 50 WALL-ST., July 14. }

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. on the capital stock, free of tax, has been declared by this Company, payable on demand.

ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, President.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NO. 158 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1870. }

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE Per CENT., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.

A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 187 BROADWAY, July 16, 1870. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on demand.

CHAS. D. HARTSHORNE, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE Stuyvesant Insurance Company have declared their usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on demand at the office No. 122 Bowery.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, }
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 13, 1870. }

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after AUGUST 1, free of United States tax.

Stockholders holding certificates registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer-books will be closed from 16th inst. until August 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., }
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., in cash, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of July inst., after which date, and until the 5th day of August next, the transfer-books will be closed.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1870. }

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS held this day, the following resolutions were adopted, viz.:

Resolved, That a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, be declared from the net earnings of the Company prior to Aug. 1, 1870, payable on that day at the office of the Union Trust Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer-books of this Company be closed on the 16th day of July next at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 2d day of August next.

JAS. H. BANKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
NO. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870. }

EIGHTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1870. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent., free from Government tax, has been this day declared, payable on demand.

D. H. DOUGHTY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 149 Broadway. }

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, payable to the stockholders on demand.

JULY 6, 1870. W. R. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August. R. BUCK, Cashier.

INSURANCE STOCKS FOR SALE.—Manhattan, City, Home, Relief, Sterling, Columbia, Security, Stuyvesant, Fulton and others.

E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1870. }

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. and the Government tax, payable on demand.

JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

No. 58 BOWERY, south-west corner of Canal-st.

Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1, at the rate of SIX PER CENT on all sums exceeding $5. Interest paid or credited in July and January of each year.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.
THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

JULY, 1870.—By direction of the trustees of this bank, the usual semi-annual INTEREST, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, on and after July 18, inst., or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and draw interest from July 1.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1, and SIX PER CENT. allowed on ALL SUMS of $5 and upward.

Deposits of one dollar received.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW BOWERY, }
NEW-YORK, June 13, 1870. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that an INTEREST DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM be paid on and after MONDAY, July 18, on all sums of from $1 to $5,000, which may have been deposited for three or six months next preceding July 1.

All interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of the depositor, and will be entitled to interest as principal.

HARRISON HALL, President.

All deposits made now will be entitled to interest as from July 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.
ASSETS, $7,695,386 96.

N. J. HAINES,	JOHN McLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK,	G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents.	T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000. All money deposited on or before the 20th of July will draw interest from the 1st of July.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8. SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

No. 82 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M.

INTEREST commences on the first of each month.

WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, NO. 67 BLEECKER-ST., }
July 12, 1870. }

THE TRUSTEES HAVE DECLARED A dividend or interest under the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months ending the 30th of June, as follows:

At the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of Five and under Five Hundred Dollars, and of Four per Cent. on all sums amounting to Five Hundred dollars and upward.

Also, an extra dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the said half-yearly interest or dividend, and calculated on the same principle.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass-books when required on and after the third Monday, being the 18th of this month. ROBT. LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending 30th June, as follows:

On sums of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS AND UNDER, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and

On sums exceeding FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 18th inst.

The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal. GEO. F. THOMAE, President.

WM. NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, }
NO. 76 6TH-AV., CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE. }

THIS BANK HAS BEEN ORGANIZED for the convenience of depositors, and is open every day, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. for the reception and payment of money.

Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $5 upward.

Money deposited before Aug. 1 will draw interest from July 1. JOHN P. WHITE, President.
GEORGE T. JACKSON, First Vice-President.
WM. H. BEERS, Second Vice-President.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 227 BROADWAY, entrance on PARK-PLACE. Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, also an extra Dividend at the rate of TWO PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 18. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

PETER CUMMING, Acct. WADE R. WORRALL, Secy.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. R. H. BULL, President.

C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 3 AND 5 Broadway, Williamsburg. The interest paid by this Bank equal to 7 and 8 per cent., is $142,588 32. Deposits made on or before July 20, draw from July 1.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
ARE OFFERING
NOVELTIES IN
CRAPE DE CHINE SASHES,
WITH HEAVY FRINGES,
THE LATEST PARIS STYLE.
ALSO,
WIDE BLACK AND COLORED
SASH RIBBONS.
ROMAN, ECOSSAIS, BROCHE AND CHINE
SASH RIBBONS
JUST RECEIVED.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
ARE CLOSING OUT THEIR STOCK OF FRENCH, ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC CARPETS,
OIL-CLOTHS,
RUGS, MATS,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS, &c.,
AT A GREAT
REDUCTION IN PRICES,
NOTWITHSTANDING THE UNEXPECTED EXTRAORDINARY ADVANCE IN GOLD.
CUSTOMERS AND STRANGERS ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO EXAMINE.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH-STS.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN LADIES'
PARIS AND DOMESTIC READY-MADE
SUITS, ROBES,
RECEPTION DRESSES, ETC.,
SOME LESS THAN
HALF THEIR COST.
AND WE WILL DAILY OFFER NOVELTIES
IN PLAIN AND BRAIDED VICTORIA
LAWN, LINEN AND PIQUE
TRAVELING SUITS,
CHILDREN'S BRAIDED
LINEN AND PIQUE GARMENTS;
SIZES FROM 2 YEARS TO 16 YEARS OF AGE.
PANIER BEDOUIN MANTLES,
IN CHOICE COLORS, FROM $3 50 TO $7 EACH.
RICHLY EMBROIDERED CASHMERE
AND CLOTH
BREAKFAST JACKETS,
PARIS MADE, $8 EACH AND UPWARD.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

WASH SILKS, BAMBOO CLOTHS, SATins, crapes, shawls, vases, curiosities, pine-apple cloths and do. handkerchiefs, pongees, lining-silks, nankeens, Coucan fans, screens, china, camphor-wood trunks and an innumerable variety of useful and curious articles not to be found at any other store.

FOUNTAIN & CO., No. 854 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IVES
PATENT
LAMPS.

"The next best thing to daylight yet discovered."—*New-York Tribune.*

"They are, without hesitation, the best in the world."—*American Institute.*

"Ives Patent Lamps obviate all objections."—*New-York Times.*

"One of the largest and most successful lamp-houses in the United States."—*Pathfinder.*

IVES PATENT LAMPS can be lighted, filled and trimmed without removing globe, shade or chimney. By the use of IVES PATENT LAMPS an explosion was never known.

IVES PATENT LAMP CO.,
No. 37 Barclay-st. and 42 Park-place, New-York.

CROTON WATER
RAISED TO THE UPPER FLOORS,
WITHOUT WASTE AND WITHOUT COST.
No objections by the Croton Board. Successfully in use in this City, and indorsed by
ARCHITECTS AND PROPERTY-OWNERS.
CONTINENTAL WINDMILL CO.,
No. 5 College-place, N. Y.

VENEERS.

GEO. W. READ & CO. have just received per recent steamers an importation of Amboine and Hungarian Ash to be sold to the trade in large lots, either in the log or in the veneer. Also a full assortment of everything in their line. Nos. 170 and 172 Centre-st.

WILL BE PUBLISHED JULY 20.—Map of the seat of war in Europe. Size 28x34 inches. Compiled from the latest and most authentic sources by U. Hendschel. Price $2 per copy.

WM. SCHAUS, Publisher, No. 749 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN a situation; is a good cook and also baker; will assist with the washing; no objection to a short distance in the country; has good City reference from her last place, where she lived four years. Call at No. 118 West 20th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMber-work and waiting, or chamber-work and fine washing; understands fluting, and all kinds of ladies' fineries; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at or address No. 129 West 46th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL TO do chamber-work and waiting, or take care of children and do plain sewing; no objection to the country; has good reference. Apply at No. 248 West 43d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXperienced nurse; is capable of taking care of an infant; can give the best of City reference; would take care of a sick lady. Apply at former employer's, No. 123 West 22d-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook; is willing to do some washing and ironing, in a private family; is a good baker; best City references. Can be seen at her former employer's, No. 123 West 22d-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person who is a first-class seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and all kinds of family sewing; no objection to the country. Call at No. 404 East 19th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would assist with children; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 462 3d-av., near 32d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands meats, soups, game and pastry; is willing to go in the country with a family; best City reference. Call at No. 348 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTant woman, about twenty-eight years of age, a situation as cook; is a thorough cook in all its branches; has the best of City references. Call at No. 1,261 Broadway, near 32d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; will do the house-work for a small family; unexceptionable City references. Call at or address No. 143 West 40th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl, of good education, a situation to do chamber-work and sewing in a fine private family. References can be given. Call at No. 3 Beach-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as first-class waitress in a private family; has the best City reference; country preferred. Call at 365 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 137 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook, washer and ironer. Call at No. 607 3d-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., corner of 25th-st., will be found a large selection of first-class servants of all nations, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH GOOD German and English servants at Mrs. MYERS', No. 309 Bowery, between 1st and 2d sts.

THE BEST OF HOUSE SERVANTS can always be obtained at the magnificent office, No. 125 6th-av., above 10th-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st. Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man of thirty years' experience among horses; fully acquainted with all diseases of horses, &c.; would make a valuable man for any establishment; wages moderate for a good place; has the best of City reference. Inquire at Harness-maker's, No. 30 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a man who thoroughly understands his business; has lived in first-class families in this City, and has very satisfactory references; no objection to the country. Address T. W., Box No. 201 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman or groom; no objection to go to the country, but City preferred; can produce good City references from last place. Call at or address PRIVATE STABLE, No. 136 Lexington-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young German, speaks good English, a situation as coachman, good groom and driver; has thorough knowledge of his business in all its branches; strictly sober and obliging; best City reference. Address F. X., Box No. 216 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man, who understands his business; is a careful driver; has seven years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 32 East 40th-st., or address W. G., as above.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED ENglishman, without incumbrance, a situation as coachman and vegetable gardener; can milk and will make himself useful; has good references. Address H. B., Westport, Conn.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN BERGEN County, N. J., by a single German man as coachman and gardener; one who understands his business; best reference. Address A. MYER, Englewood, New Jersey.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married man, a situation as coachman and gardener; good careful driver; fifteen years' good reference; no children. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 217 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a competent single man; steady, industrious and obliging; has best City reference; has no objection to the country. Address J. K., Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG, MARRIED ENglishman, without incumbrance, a situation as coachman and vegetable gardener; can milk, and will make himself useful; has good references. Address H. B., Westport, Conn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable young man who perfectly understands the care of horses, harness and carriages; good careful driver; nine years' references. Address A. B. CAMPBELL, No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a competent man, fit to take charge of a gentleman's place; will take care of a horse and cow; will make himself generally useful. Address D. S., Box No. 220 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and gardener; properly understands the business; has the best of reference. Address T. N., Box No. 212 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man, Scotch; a first-class man with horses; excellent references. Call or address W. L., No. 201 Fulton-st., seed-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A situation as coachman, to go to the country or City; has the best City reference. Address J. MANNION, Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man not afraid of work in any useful capacity; good reference given. Address T. M., Rutherfurd Park Post-office, N. J.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD education and address, a situation as book-keeper, clerk in a store or hotel, or any department requiring education and trust; is a good penman, quick and accurate at figures, and understands any amount of accounts; can be well recommended; salary not so much an object as a decent situation. Address B., Box No. 184 Times Office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT, BY A YOUNG man to learn to tend bar; first-class recommendations. Address JAMES, Box No. 169 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WHITE GOODS SALESMAN WANTED.—A young, energetic man, not over twenty-five years old, who has a thorough knowledge of the trade, and a good connexion with first-class importing jobbers, may hear of a situation should his character, after investigation, be unblemished; salary moderate at starting, and will be based afterward on the results of his own exertions. Address with full particulars WHITE GOODS, Box No. 4,085 New-York Post-office. Communications confidential.

A FIRST-CLASS PARTY, WHO HAS had experience in an advertising agency as corresponding and check clerk, and who is familiar with the general details of the business, can command a permanent situation by addressing Post-office Box No. 3,447, New-York. Give real name, City references, salary expected, and when and where an interview may be had.

WANTED—A WAITRESS IN A GENTLEman's lodging-house; must be neat in person, of undoubted integrity, able to read and write; City reference required. Apply from 10 to 12 P. M., No. 1,123 Broadway, corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A GIRL (GERMAN PREferred) to do general house-work in a small family living out of town. Send address to J. H. R., Box No. 2,338 New-York Post-office.

AT CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT Home, corner of 11th-st. and 6th-av., wanted, servants, both experienced and girls lately landed, for excellent situations in City and country.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT COOK; TO ASsist in the washing and to make butter; to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 189 6th-av.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, grate-stones, piers, plumbers' slabs. New showrooms with finest assortment. Prices reduced. A. KLABER, 114 and 116 Essex-st., near 2d-av., N. Y.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE-WORKS, No. 222 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble, and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones; best variety in this City.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $8, $12, $15 up to $50. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 665 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby.
Established 1850.
Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLING & BAYLES.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
SAIL TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Booking passengers at the LOWEST RATES, and forwarding them at REDUCED RATES to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

EXPRESS STEAMERS.		EXTRA STEAMERS.	
Cambria	Sat., July 23	Dacian	Wed., July 27
Anglia	Sat., July 30	Dorian	Wed., Aug. 3
Australia	Sat., Aug. 6	Sidonian	Wed., Aug. 10
Columbia	Sat., Aug. 13	Britannia	Wed., Aug. 17
Europa	Sat., Aug. 20	Caledonia	Wed., Aug. 24
India	Sat., Aug. 27	Iowa	Wed., Aug. 31

and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by parties wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON...Saturday, July 23, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, July 26, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS...Saturday, July 30, 7 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON...Saturday, Aug. 6, 2 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin (single berth)	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Java, Wednesday, July 20	Siberia, Thursday, Aug. 4
Abyssinia, Thurs., July 21	Russia, Wednes., Aug. 10
Scotia, Wednes., July 27	Tarifa, Thursday, Aug. 11
Calabria, Thurs., July 28	China, Wednes., Aug. 17
Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 3	Samaria, Thurs., Aug. 18

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the steamers not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris...$145, gold.
Return tickets...$250, gold.
By the steamers carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets...$150, gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP JAVA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 11 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, 20th inst. C. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent, No. 4 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
COLORADO, Capt. Freeman...July 20, at 11½ A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Williams...July 27, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Forsyth...Aug. 3, at 10½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Whineray...Aug. 10, at 4 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Price...Aug. 17, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Green...Aug. 24, at 4 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
LAFAYETTE...Rousseau...SATURDAY, July 23
VILLE DE PARIS...Surmont...SATURDAY, Aug. 6
ST. LAURENT...Lemarie...SATURDAY, Aug. 20
PEREIRE...Duchesne...SATURDAY, Sept. 3
Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, first cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER LAFAYETTE, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, 23d inst., at 1 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at noon. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

STEAM TO BRISTOL DIRECT.
SHORT ROUTE TO SOUTH OF ENGLAND.
THE ANCHOR LINE STEAM-SHIP IOWA
will sail from Pier No. 20 North River, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, 20th July, direct for Bristol.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Bristol, London, Liverpool and Glasgow, $65 and $75, according to location; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by parties wishing to send for their friends. Drafts payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 47 North River.
ERIN, Bragg, Saturday, July 23, at 12 M.
FRANCE, Grogan, Saturday, July 30, at 3 A. M.
ITALY, Grace, Saturday, Aug. 6, at 12 M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $32 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.
HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. Being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Great Britain and Ireland. With a Railroad Map corrected up to 1869. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Revised edition; eighth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $7 50.
HARPER'S PHRASE-BOOK; Or, Hand-book of Travel-talk for Travelers and Schools. Being a guide to conversations in English, French, German and Italian. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Square 4to, flexible cloth, $1 50.
FOR SALE BY ALL BOOK-SELLERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$195 to $170. $60.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
JULY 21—ARIZONA, Capt. Gray, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. Cavarly.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco Aug. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Wednesday, July 20.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Tuesday, July 19, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. Wier, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Tinklepaugh, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. Slocum, Sept. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. Van Sice...July 21
MISSOURI, Capt. J. R. Edwards...July 28
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams...Aug. 4
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days from Pier No. 17 East River. The new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. Timmerman, MONDAY, Aug. 1, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. Deaken, SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA.
The well-known A1 side-wheel steam-ship EAGLE, Capt. Whitehurst, now at her dock ready to receive cargo, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, July 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. Van Sice, Aug. 11, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. Cheeseman, THURSDAY, July 21, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, July 23, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
VIRGO, Capt. Bulkley, TUESDAY, July 26, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.
The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship BIENVILLE, J. E. Baker, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, July 23, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting [illegible] examinations and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodations, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 6 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 106 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R. LINE.
Five trips daily between New-York and Long Branch via Sandy Hook.
The magnificent saloon steamers
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. Tilton, and
JESSE HOYT, Commander James Shell,
will leave from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:
Plymouth Rock at 6:45, 11:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M. Jesse Hoyt, 9:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M. For freight 3 P. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with the trains of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad for Highlands, Seabright and Long Branch. For Branchport, Oceanport, Farmingdale, Bricksburg, Manchester and Toms River, 6:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M.; Red Bank, Shrewsbury and Eatontown Junction, 6:45 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 P. M.; Port Monmouth, Navesink and Middletown, 3:30 P. M., (via Port Monmouth Pier;) Philadelphia, 6:45 A. M., (accommodation,) 4:30 P. M., (express.)
Returning trains leave Long Branch at 7, 7:50, 10:45 A. M., 12:50, 4:25, 6:25 P. M. Grand Promenade Concert on the Plymouth Rock daily by the celebrated band of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.
Commutation tickets for sale at the office of the Narragansett Steam-ship Co., Pier No. 30, N. R.
Fare to Long Branch, $1.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. Wm. M. Jones. Capt. Geo. B. Hull,
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and staterooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner Worth-st.; also at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL,
Commander A. G. SIMMONS,
and
PROVIDENCE,
Commander B. M. SIMMONS,
having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS
FOR ALBANY.
The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the office, on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. This is the only steam-boat line connecting with Sunday trains to Saratoga and Sharon from Albany. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of its business.

$3 TO ALBANY AND TROY.
The day line steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8¼ and 34th-st. at 8½ A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Malden, Catskill and New-Baltimore. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 14,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $4 from New-York) and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.
Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 24 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 27th-st. at 4¼, for passengers only.

PEOPLE'S ALBANY AND TROY LINE.—OPENING OF NEW DEPOT.—The steamers of this line formerly having been known as running from Pier No. 40, foot of Canal-st., will hereafter leave their new wharf, the largest in America, Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Spring, Prince or Charlton-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st. at 6:15; fare only $1.50, nearly $2 less than rail, and like reduction to BUFFALO and the West, SARATOGA and the North. Passengers by Broadway, 6th, 7th or 8th-av. horse cars, will get out at Charlton-st. Through tickets and baggage checked to all points on the morning Express Trains which leave Albany and Troy.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 27 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 27th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:50 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 19th...8 A. M.	Tuesday, 19th...12 M.
Wednesday, 20th...9 A. M.	Wednesday, 20th...1 P. M.
Thursday, 21st...9:30 A. M.	Thursday, 21st...1:30 P. M.
Friday, 22d...10:30 A. M.	Friday, 22d...2:30 P. M.
Saturday, 23d...12:30 P. M.	Saturday, 23d...4:30 P. M.
Sunday, 24th...11 A. M.	Sunday, 24th...5 P. M.

FISHKILL AND CORNWALL.—Steamboat WALTER BRETT, from Pier No. 43, foot of Spring-st., TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 3 P. M., landing at Cold Spring; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M., landing at Cornwall only. First-class accommodations for passengers. State-rooms for invalids if desired. Freight received every day, with ample room for horses and carriages.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND Rondout, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steam-boat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M. Connecting trains leave the wharf, New-Haven, through the week, at 8 A. M. and at 3:15 P. M. on Saturdays.

FOR HUDSON, ATHENS AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The clipper steam-boat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

RONDOUT, POUGHKEEPSIE AND Newburg, landing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Milton and Esopus. Steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave pier foot of Harrison-st. daily, at 4 P. M.

THE STEAMER HELEN, CAPT. JAMES S. THROCKMORTON, leaves Red Bank, daily, at 3 P. M. (Saturdays and Sundays excepted.) Leaves New-York, (foot of Warren-st.,) Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, 8 A. M., Saturdays, 12 M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

TO SARATOGA AND RETURN.—Fare for the round trip, $6; excursion tickets for sale at Pier No. 44 North River; steamer leaves daily at 6 P. M. (Saturday's excepted.) J. W. HANCOX.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 27 East River daily at 3, and foot of 27th-st. at 3¼ P. M.

STEAM-BOATS FOR SALE.—SIDE Wheeler and Propeller Steamers of various tonnage for sale. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway, New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—FANNY M. SAMUEL, plaintiff, against ANTHONY W. GOODELL and FRANCES A. GOODELL, his wife, and the WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the county of Richmond, in the town of Southfield in said county, on the 12th day of July, 1870, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in the village of Port Richmond, Richmond County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 12, 1870.
A. DE GROOT, Plaintiff's Attorney.
jy20-law7wW*

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR NAVAL MATERIAL.
NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, July 11, 1870.
Sealed proposals to furnish material for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 5th of August next, at which time the proposals will be opened.
The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington," and must be indorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.
Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee and of certificates of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.
The Commandant of each navy-yard and the purchasing Paymaster of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.
The proposals must be for the whole of a class, and all applications for information or for the examination of samples must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.
The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes, and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of, or a regular dealer in the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.
The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid or any which it may deem exorbitant.
Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.
The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1—Flax Canvas, &c.	No. 12—Leather.
No. 2—Cotton Canvas, &c.	No. 13—Soap and Tallow.
No. 3—Cotton Hammock Bag and Cot stuff.	No. 14—Ox Hides for rope.
No. 4—Iron and Steel.	No. 15—Brushes.
No. 5—Galley Iron.	No. 16—Ship Chandlery.
No. 6—Chain Iron.	No. 17—Tar and Tar Oil.
No. 8—Hardware.	No. 18—Stationery.
No. 9—Cooking Utensils.	No. 19—Dry Goods.
No. 11—Tin and Zinc.	No. 20—Firewood and Coal.
	No. 21—Sand.

CHARLESTOWN NAVY-YARD.
Classes Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20.
BROOKLYN, NEW-YORK.
Classes Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.
PHILADELPHIA.
Classes Nos. 2, 5, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.
WASHINGTON.
Classes Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 20.
NORFOLK.
Classes Nos. 2, 3, 5, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
Classes Nos. 2, 8, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.

PROPOSALS
FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A STEAM PROPELLER OF IRON FOR THE COAST SURVEY.
COAST SURVEY OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23, 1870.
Separate sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, July 30, for building a steam propeller of iron, for Coast Survey service, of the size of 350 tons, O. M., below main deck.
Measurements for tonnage according to old Custom-house rules, taking the length on the load-line from forward part of stem to after-part of forward stern post, breadth of beam molded and depth of hold from under part of deck to top of ceiling.
General specifications and plans of arrangement and general style of the vessel, will be furnished bidders on application to the Collector of Customs, Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, and to this office.
A guaranteed speed of eight knots an hour, under steam alone, in a trial trip at sea, for a distance of not less than 250 miles, upon a consumption of coal not exceeding four tons per twenty-four hours, will be required. In addition, a guaranteed speed of four knots an hour under steam alone, for a further distance of 250 miles at sea, upon a consumption of coal not exceeding 1½ tons for twenty-four hours, will be required. This speed is about that at which the vessel will be run when at work surveying. Economy in the consumption of coal, engineer's stores, and in wear and tear of engine and boiler, is of primary importance. Most favorable consideration will be given to bids in accordance with the economy guaranteed in these expenses, and more particularly with the consumption of coal under steam alone, guaranteed at a rate less than that stipulated at the given speeds.
The trial trip will be between the places given below. If the vessel is built at Boston, the trip to be to New-York and back. If built at New-York, to Boston and back, or to Hampton Roads and back. If built on the Delaware, to Newport and back. If built at Baltimore, to Delaware Breakwater and back. This trial trip, if satisfactory, to be at the expense of the Government; if not, then at the expense of the contractor.
The work will be carried on under the personal supervision and inspection of an officer or agent of the Coast Survey, and every facility must be offered him for inspecting the materials and workmanship. Such parts of either as are not in accordance with the drawings and specifications will be rejected, and must be made good by the contractor.
No bids will be considered for this vessel, except from parties regularly engaged in iron-ship building.
The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.
Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by the bidder and a competent surety, (certified to be such by some officer known to this office or the Treasury Department,) in the sum of $20,000, that in the event of the acceptance of such bid, the necessary contract will be entered into within ten days after notice is given by this office that such bid has been accepted, and for the faithful execution of the contract.
The bid should state the sum for which the vessel will be completed, as aforesaid.
Six months from the date of signing the contract will be allowed for the time in which the vessel is to be completed.
A copy of each of the general plans and specifications furnished, together with a copy of this advertisement, must be inclosed with each bid, as an evidence of the object of the proposal.
All proposals must be signed, sealed and indorsed, "Proposal for Coast Survey Steamer," and inclosed in an envelope addressed to Prof. Benjamin Peirce, Superintendent Coast Survey, Washington, D. C.
This vessel must be built in accordance with the American Lloyd's specifications for A No. 1 iron vessels for twenty years.
Bidders will be required to furnish with their bids two plans, one on main deck and one below, with an elevation showing the internal arrangements with a view to obtain the best disposition of the several parts.
Any bidder may be present and witness the opening of the bids.
The party whose bid is accepted will be required to furnish an acceptable model, with full detailed plans and specifications, before the contract is closed.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.
BAHAMAS' MAIL CONTRACT.
Tenders addressed to the Colonial Secretary, Nassau, New-Providence, will be received by the Government of the Bahamas, until the 16th day of September next, for the conveyance by a steam vessel, or vessels, of Her Majesty's mails between Nassau and New-York.
The service will have to be performed either fortnightly, or every four weeks, as may be ultimately decided on by the Bahamas Government, and the parties tendering must consequently state the rate at which they are willing to contract for the different modes of service, or may tender for both, or may confine themselves to either separately. Every contract vessel must be of not less capacity than five hundred tons net measurement, i. e., exclusive of space required for machinery, &c., of at least seven and one-half knots average speed, be able to accommodate at least thirty first-class passengers, if the service be a fortnightly one, and a proportionately larger number if a monthly, with space for the stowage of from forty to sixty tons of cargo, and be of such a draught of water when loaded as to enable her in ordinary weather to enter the Harbor of Nassau for the purpose of landing and taking on board mails, passengers and freight.
A form of tender and the conditions of contract may be seen at the Secretary's office in Nassau, and at the office of H. B. M.'s Consul in New-York.
The proposed contract will commence in February next. By order of the Governor,
C. C. STRAHAN, Colonial Secretary.
COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 18th May, 1870.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, N. Y., July 14, 1870.
WRITTEN PROPOSALS WILL BE received until the 22d inst., for the delivery, on the north wharf, at West Point, N. Y., of the following quantities of Coal, of the best quality.
1,000 tons (2,240 lbs. per ton) egg size, Lackawanna.
100 tons (2,240 lbs. per ton) Chestnut, Lackawanna.
900 tons (2,240 lbs. per ton) egg size, Pittston.
1,000 tons (2,240 lbs. per ton) stove size, Pittston.
Name of coal, and price of each kind, stated separately.
The coal must be delivered between the 1st of August and the 10th of September next.
Facilities (not including men for unloading) will be furnished.
Proposals to be addressed to
TULLY McCREA, Captain and Brevet-Major U. S. Army, Quartermaster M. A.

BUFFALO AND WASHINGTON RAILWAY.
TO CONTRACTORS.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL THE 30th day of July for COMPLETING THE BUFFALO & WASHINGTON RAILWAY FROM SOUTH WALES TO OLEAN, A DISTANCE OF ABOUT 48 MILES.
Specifications and plans can be seen at the Engineer's Office, No. 68 Exchange-st., on and after Monday, the 18th inst.
The Company reserve the right to reject all proposals. Address R. C. RUMSEY, No. 60 Exchange-st.
BUFFALO, July 14, 1870.

NATIONAL ARMORY, SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 11, 1870.
UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE Chief of Ordnance, bids will be received until the 10th of August for the following kinds and amounts (more or less) of scrap metals at this Armory, viz.:
120,000 pounds coarse scrap Wrought Iron.
9,000 pounds trimmings Wrought Iron.
200,000 pounds turnings gun-barrel Wrought Iron.
100,000 pounds millings Wrought Iron.
11,000 pounds coarse scrap Steel.
2,000 pounds trimmings Steel.
40,000 pounds scrap Cast-iron (20,000 pounds of old furnace plates.)
30,000 pounds scrap Cast-iron, burned.
4,000 pounds Old Boiler Flues, 2 inches diameter, 160 in number.
3 pieces of Boilers, with tubing.
The bids will be indorsed "Proposals for Scrap Metal," and will state the price per pound offered for each kind. The right to reject any and all bids, should they be unsatisfactory, is reserved.
Further information may be obtained on application to this Armory. J. G. BENTON, Brevet Colonel Commanding.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER OF WOOD FOR REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1870.
Separate sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock [illegible], July 20, 1870, for building one side-wheel steamer of wood, of 250 tons o. m., for the revenue marine service, for the Pacific coast, to be delivered at the port of San Francisco.
Measurements for tonnage to be according to old Custom-house rule, taking the length on load line from forward part of stern to after part of stern-post, breadth of beam molded, and depth from under part of deck to top of ceiling.
General specifications for the above vessel will be furnished bidders on application at Custom-houses at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and San Francisco.
A guaranteed speed of 12 knots on a trial course of one mile, and 11 knots for six consecutive hours, will be required.
Favorable consideration will be given to bids in accordance with the rate of speed guaranteed in excess of the rate above stipulated.
The work will be carried on under the personal supervision of an agent of the Treasury Department, and all facilities must be afforded him for inspecting the material and workmanship. Such parts of either as are not in accordance with the drawings and specifications will be rejected, and must be made good by the contractor.
No bid will be considered for this vessel, except from parties regularly engaged in ship-building.
The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee signed by the bidder and competent surety, (certified to be such by some officer known to the Department,) in the sum of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) that in the event of the acceptance of such bid, the necessary contract will be entered into within ten days after notice is given by the Department that the bid has been accepted.
The bid should state the sum for which such vessel will be completed and delivered as aforesaid.
Seven months from the time of signing the contract will be allowed for the completion of the vessel.
A copy of the plans and specifications must be inclosed with the bid as evidence as to the object of the proposal.
All proposals must be signed, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Revenue Steamer," and inclosed in an envelope addressed to Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.
Any bidder may be present and witness the opening of the bids.
Bidders will be required to furnish with their bids a general plan and elevation showing the internal arrangement, with a view to obtain the best disposition of the several parts.
Parties whose bids are accepted will be required to furnish acceptable models, with detailed specifications, before closing contracts.
The vessel must be built according to American Lloyd's specifications for A No. 1 wooden vessels for nine years. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, NO. 237 BROADWAY.
TO CONTRACTORS.
Proposals inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and the name of the bidder written thereon, (also the number of the work, as in the advertisement,) will be received at this office until MONDAY, July 25, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the following work:
No. 1. For paving Eleventh-avenue, from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth street, with stone blocks.
No. 2. For paving Forsyth-street, from Division to Houston-street, with stone blocks.
No. 3. For paving Charlton-street, from Macdougal to West-street, with stone blocks.
No. 4. For paving Eightieth-street, from Second to Third-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 5. For paving Fifty-second-street, from Ninth to Eleventh-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 6. For paving Forty-seventh-street, from Madison to Fifth-avenue.
No. 7. For paving McDougal-street, from Spring to Eighth-street, with stone blocks.
No. 8. For paving Thirty-ninth-street, from Seventh to Eighth-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 9. For sewer in Fortieth-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River.
No. 10. For sewer in Clinton-street, from Stanton to Rivington-street.
No. 11. For sewer in First-avenue, from Forty-ninth to Fiftieth-street.
No. 12. For sewer in Sixty-fifth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue.
No. 13. For sewer in Oak-street, from James to Oliver-street.
No. 14. For sewer in Centre-street, from Broome to Grand-street.
No. 15. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Worth-street, from Chatham-square to Baxter-street.
No. 16. For regulating, grading, curb and gutter, &c., Tenth-avenue, from Manhattan-street to One Hundred and Fifty-ninth-street.
No. 17. For regulating, grading, curb and gutter, &c., Seventy-second-street, from Third-avenue to East River.
No. 18. For regulating, grading, curb and gutter, &c., One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, from Second-avenue to Eighth avenue.
No. 19. For regulating, grading, curb and gutter, &c., Sixtieth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.
No. 20. For regulating, grading, curb and gutter, &c., One Hundred and Twelfth-street, from Second-avenue to Harlem River.
No. 21. For regulating, grading, curb and gutter, &c., Eighty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River.
No. 22. For regulating, grading, curb and gutter, &c., Twenty-second-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained on application at this office.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Commissioner.
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1870.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, NO. 237 BROADWAY.
TO CONTRACTORS.
Proposals for building Stone Bridge over Spuyten Duyvil Creek, on site of King's Bridge.—Proposals for the above, inclosed in sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for building Stone Bridge over Spuyten Duyvil Creek, on site of King's Bridge," with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, July 25, 1870, at which hour the bids will be publicly opened and read, and the award of the contract made as soon thereafter as practicable.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Commissioner of Public Works.
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, July 14, 1870.

PROPOSALS
FOR A STEAM PROPELLER OF WOOD FOR COAST SURVEY SERVICE.
COAST SURVEY OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 1, 1870.
Separate and sealed proposals will also be received at this office until noon, July 30, for building a steam propeller of wood for Coast Survey Service, of the size of 350 tons O. M.
The conditions to be the same as those stated for an iron vessel, as advertised under date of June 23, as far as applicable.
Specifications and general plans will be furnished bidders on application to Prof. BENJAMIN PEIRCE, Superintendent Coast Survey Office, Washington, D. C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1870.
PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A STEAM PROPELLER FOR THE REVENUE MARINE.
The bids for the construction of an iron steam propeller of 250 tons, opened in this Department June 30, being considered exorbitant, separate sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock on Friday, 29th July, 1870, for the construction of a steam propeller of wood, of 250 tons. General plans, conditions and specifications can be obtained from the Collectors of Customs at Portland, Me.; Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Renewed proposals are also invited for the same steamer of iron, upon the same plans, conditions and specifications as were issued June 1.
No bids will be considered except from parties regularly engaged in ship-building. The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of Treasury.

EXCURSIONS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
FIFTH GRAND SUNDAY EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON, TO
POUGHKEEPSIE,
Landing at Cozzens and Newburg only.
ON SUNDAY, JULY 24, 1870.
The magnificent saloon steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Commander L. V. Tilton,
will leave Pier No. 28, North River, foot of Murray-st., at 8 o'clock A. M. precisely; 34th-st., North River, at 8:30 A. M., landing at Cozzens and Newburg only. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M.; Newburg, 4 P. M.; Cozzens, 4:30 P. M.; arriving at New-York at 8 o'clock P. M.
The band of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., will discourse choice music during the entire trip. Private parlors, where meals will be served if required, can be engaged on application to the purser, on board.
FARES.—To Cozzens, $1; Newburg, $1; Poughkeepsie, $1 25; Cozzens to Newburg, 25 cents; to Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; Newburg to Poughkeepsie, 50 cents. Excursion tickets for the round trip, Cozzens, $1 50; Newburg, $1 50; Poughkeepsie, $2.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

THREE GRAND EXCURSIONS DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) to SANDY HOOK and return, on the famous saloon steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. Tilton, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., as follows: 6:45 A. M., 11:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M. Returning, arriving in New-York: 10 A. M., 3:30 P. M., 9 P. M. The magnificent saloon steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK has been fitted out in the most sumptuous style, expressly for this route, and is provided with the finest Restaurant, a la carte, afloat, which is supplied with every luxury the market affords, as well as the choicest wines imported. Over thirty private parlors, dining-rooms and state-rooms are so arranged that excursionists, families and parties can thereby secure all the privacy of a first-class hotel. The management, in addition to other attractions, have provided for a series of grand PROMENADE CONCERTS on each trip by the celebrated Ninth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. Band. Time to Long Branch, two hours. Horses and carriages taken only by the 11:30 A. M. boat. Fare, $1.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

GRAND EXCURSIONS—NORTH AND East River Lines—To the sea-shore of Coney Island.
NORTH RIVER LINE.
The steamer NORWALK runs regularly every day, leaving West 10th-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 2:30; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 2:40; Pier No. 4, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock.
EAST RIVER LINE.
The steamer META runs regularly every day, leaving 8th-st. at 8:30, 11:30, 2:30; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12, and 3 o'clock.

STEAM-BOAT EXCURSIONS.
The steam-boat SYLVAN SHORE can be chartered for excursions or for a period of time. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

A GRAND FAMILY EXCURSION—TO the Sea-side House, Rockaway Beach. Steamer SYLVAN GROVE, Capt. Londerbery, will leave Harlem on THURSDAY, July 21, at 7; 130th-st., 7:40; 11th-st., 8:15; Peck-slip, 8:30; Warren-st. North River, 9; Pier No. 4, 9:15. Returning leave Rockaway at 3:30 P. M. Music by Wallace. Fare for the excursion, $1.

SATURDAYS—FISHING BANKS—NEW and staunch steam-boat FLORENCE will leave Warren-st., Pier No. 25, on July 23 and Aug. 6, 13, 20, 27, at 8:30 A. M.; return at 4 P. M. Bait, lines and refreshments. No intoxicating liquors sold on board.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BEEKMAN ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished room, with large closets, hot and cold water [illegible] fine hall room, $7, in the first-class house No. [illegible] East 31st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY WILL let, furnished, rooms on second and third floors, with or without board, to gentlemen and families; house and board first-class. Apply at No. 13 East 28th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD FOR THE SUMMER IN A pleasantly situated house, one hour from City Hall; terms moderate. Address B., Box 171 Orange, N. J.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—THE HOUSE open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SURF HOTEL.
Fire Island.
Through tickets and baggage checked foot of Roosevelt-st. 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M. D. S. S. SAMMIS.

CLIFFWOOD SPRINGS HOUSE.
Delightfully located on the beach at Cliffwood, Keyport, N. J., twenty-five miles from New-York. Dr. KENT, proprietor, No. 176 Bleecker-st., New-York.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL, N. Y., will open June 1. Large new house, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres, on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged the past Winter; pleasure-grounds extended and improved; the hotel has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars; terms moderate. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

INTERLAKEN, SWITZERLAND.
Opening of the Bath Hotel, May 1.
Opening of the Whey establishment, May 1.
Repeated daily performance of the Spa Orchestra.
A new water-course from the springs for the whole place.

INTERLAKEN—GRAND HOTEL VICTORIA.—Season of 1870—Opened April 1. Reduced prices until July 15. ED. RUCHTI, Proprietor.

COOPER HOUSE, OTSEGO LAKE, Cooperstown, N. Y., now open; elegantly furnished; gas, bells, billiards, croquet and archery grounds, boating, fishing, steam-boating, &c. Terms $3 per day. Address CHAS. A. WATKINS.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—IN A MOUNTAINOUS NEIGHborhood board, with two or three good-sized rooms, for lady, two children, infant and nurse, for August and September. Address, with full particulars, J. C. M., Box No. 177 Times Office.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
9:00 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., Special Saratoga Express trains with Drawing-room cars attached, and through to Saratoga without change in 5 hours and 30 minutes.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua, (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:00 P. M., Hudson train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 8:00 and 10 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)
C. H. KENDRICK, Genl. Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1870.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 30, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand sts. Ferries.
8 A. M., Mail and Accommodation to Patchogue.
10 A. M., Babylon Accommodation, and all Stations.
11 A. M., Rockaway Excursion. This train will be put on June 20.
3:30 P. M., Express for Patchogue, connecting with stages for Bellport, Fire Place, and South Haven.
4:30 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue.
5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Islip, and all Stations.
6:30 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, and all Stations; on Saturdays, through to Babylon.
8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Express connects with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.
All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 3:30 P. M. from New-York and the 8 A. M. train from Islip.
The Company have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists.
Tickets to and from the Beach, $1.
For further particulars, see large time tables.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:
10½ A. M.—Railroad express.
3½ P. M.—Montreal express.
Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.
J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEpots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.
For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.); and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M. (23d-st., 8:15 P. M.)
For Graycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 P. M.)
For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M. 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)
For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st. 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:15 P. M.)
For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M.; 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 9:45 A. M.; ‡12:45, ‡3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and ‡6:15 P. M.; and Saturdays only, ‡12 midnight. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9 A. M.; ‡1, ‡3:30, 4:15, 5 and ‡6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, ‡12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st., corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.
L. D. RUCKER, General Superintendent. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
JUNE 13, 1870.
* Daily. † For Hackensack only. ‡ For Piermont and Nyack only.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, MOUNT MANSFIELD, LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, LAKE WILLOUGHBY, MONTREAL AND QUEBEC. FINEST SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES. The route, via Connecticut River Valley, is 70 miles shorter than any other to the White Mountains.
Leave N. Y. via N. H. R. R. at 12½ (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M.
On SATURDAYS, the 12½ train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the lake without stop.
By New-Haven steamers from Peck-slip at 11 P. M., and a NEW THROUGH TRAIN from New-Haven, passengers reach the White Mountains, Lakes, &c. pleasantly the Next Afternoon.
Maps and particulars in *Traveler's Official Railway Guide* and *Burt's Connecticut River Valley Guide.*

MEDICAL.

$1,000 REWARD
For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists.
Wholesale by JOHN F. HENRY, New-York.

DR. P. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 25 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to speedily and permanently cure or no charge. Office 39 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CREDITORS OF A. D. & H. N. TITSWORTH & CO., and I. D. TITSWORTH & BROTHERS, are hereby requested to present their claims against either of the above firms, with vouchers in support of the same, to Wm. M. Gawtry, No. 58 Lispenard-st., New-York, by order of the Trustees under the assignment.
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1870.
WM. M. GAWTRY, WM. S. ANDERSON, EBEN F. BACON, WM. F. MERRILL, } Trustees.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. [illegible] Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Corner 8th-av. and 23d-st.
JAMES FISK, Jr....Proprietor
JOHN F. COLE....Manager
ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION of the world-renowned MME. KATHI LANNER and her incomparable VIENNOISE BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE.
First night of a new Comic Ballet Fantastique, in two acts, by Kathi Lanner, with new music, dresses and appointments, entitled HIRKA.
HIRKA...KATHI LANNER
Henriette...Bertha Lind
Babouin...G. De Francisco
The new dances, composed by Mme. Lanner, will embrace:
La Felicitation, Pas de Bouquet, Divertissement, Villanelle and Galop, Pas d'Agaceri, Les Sirenes, Variations, Grand Adagio and Grand Finale.
In the second act will be introduced the new GROTTO SCENE, by Marston, which the management challenge as the finest specimen of scenic art ever witnessed in America.
To commence with the popular Ajax specialty, THE NATIONS.
GALLIA...MLLE. ROSE and M. AJAX
CALEDONIA...MLLE. LUPO
COLUMBIA...MLLE. ALBERTINA
ITALIA...MLLES. M. and F. FRANCESCA
HELVETIA...MLLES. STRUDELLI and CORSI
Seats secured in advance at the Box-office; also at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway Ticket Office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL.
No. 585 Broadway.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
Every evening at 8.
Matinee Saturday at 2.
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Seats secured six days in advance.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF NATIONAL INDUSTRY.—THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE will hold its THIRTY-NINTH FAIR in the immense structure known as the EMPIRE RINK, in the City of New-York, commencing on the 7th day of September next. Articles will be received from Monday, the 29th of August. For circulars giving classification of articles, rules for exhibitors and full particulars, address Corresponding Secretary American Institute, New-York City.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL UNDER BROADway, 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

THE TURF.

NOTICE.
By consent of all the parties interested in the great double-team race, *Honest Allen* has been substituted in the place of *Lioness*. E. O. READ, Secretary.

TROTTING
FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.
The fastest single and double horses in the world will contend for the championship at THE PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS, THURSDAY, July 21.
Premium and stake, $3,500; for double teams to wagons.
Dan Mace enters...Kirkwood and License
Budd Doble enters...Jessie Wales and Darkness
SAME DAY.
Premium, $2,000; $1,200 to first, $500 to second, $300 to third; for all horses, except Goldsmith Maid and Lady Thorn.
Budd Doble enters...c. s. Bashaw
M. Roden enters...b. m. Lucy
W. Borst enters...b. s. Geo. Wilkes
J. Murphy enters...b. g. Mountain Boy
FRIDAY, July 22.
Premium, $5,000; all to go to the first horse.
Dan Mace enters...Lady Thorn
Budd Doble enters...Goldsmith Maid
SAME DAY.
Premium, $1,500; $1,000 to first, $350 to second, $150 to third; for horses that have never beaten 2:28.
O. A. Hickok enters...b. m. Western Girl
Dan Mace enters...c. m. Idol
W. Borst enters...b. g. J. J. Bradley
The above races for the great mares and double teams were arranged with the view to determine the question of their superiority. Lady Thorn has won the only race that she has started in this Spring, and has trotted in 2:18½, the best time ever recorded, when more than one horse started. Goldsmith Maid has started in five races this year, and won them all. The double teams have met twice, and trotted ten heats to decide the winners, the black team winning in 2:27½, the best time on record. Neither being satisfied, this race was made to decide their superiority. It is confidently predicted that all time heretofore made, either single or double, will be beaten. The other races are extremely well filled, and comprise the very best horses in the country. Races commence at 2½ o'clock P. M.; mile heats; best 3 in 5; good day and track. In case of postponement flags will be displayed at the New-York Hotel, Astor House, and City Hall, Brooklyn. Fine pavements to the Park. Cars leave Fulton Ferry constantly. Admission $1. Grand Stand and quarter-stretch, $1. Ladies free. To Club-house by introduction, only to parties living thirty miles away, tickets $5 each; to be had at No. 140 Montague-st., and at Club-house up to 11 o'clock, each day.
M. KALBFLEISCH, President.
E. O. READ, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS.—FIFTY SECOND-HAND PIANOS, of various makers, comprising square, upright and grands, in thorough order, for sale at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., Between Broadway and 5th-av.

A GREAT OFFER!!!
HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S ware-room, No. 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; customers suited; large stock; best makers; look before selecting elsewhere.

AUCTION SALES.

KILBOURN & LATTA, Auctioneers.
PEREMPTORY SALE
OF
THE IRON STEAM-SHIP VIRGIN,
AT
WASHINGTON NAVY-YARD,
On WEDNESDAY, 27th inst., at 12 M.
This vessel is well known. Description already given in recent advertisements. The VIRGIN will be sold peremptorily to the highest bidder for cash.
One-fourth of the purchase money must be paid on day of sale, the remainder on removal of vessel from the Navy-yard. The vessel can be examined any time during the day.
By order of the Secretary of the Treasury.
E. C. BANFIELD, Solicitor.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—IN BANKRUPTCY.—District Court of the United States for the District of New Jersey.—In the matter of MANVEL & LINDSAY COMPANY, Bankrupts.—The undersigned, assignee of the estate and effects of the above-named bankrupt corporation, will sell, at public auction, at the factory heretofore occupied by said Company, Fulton-st., Elizabethport, Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, the 1st day of August, A. D. 1870, at 2½ o'clock P. M., the entire stock, machinery, tools, and appurtenances for the manufacture of Lindsay's Patent Wrench contained in said factory, together with the interest of said corporation in the patent right to manufacture said wrench, and in the lease of said premises; also all the right, title and interest of said company in a steam engine in the possession of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey. The establishment is in complete condition for resuming operations, and it is believed can be very profitably worked. The whole will be sold in one parcel, for cash, and can be inspected at the factory, or a schedule be seen at the office of the assignee at any time previous to the sale.
[illegible], Assignee, [illegible] Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—IN BANKRUPTCY.—Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, assignee of JOHN RUCKER and GEORGE WILLIAMS, [illegible] will sell at public auction on FRIDAY, July 22, 1870, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the furniture store No. [illegible] Bowery, in the City of New-York, all the property of said bankrupts contained in said store, consisting of a large amount of tete-a-tetes, upholstered chairs, bedsteads, [illegible] dining and office furniture, finished and unfinished; with a large quantity of sofa, chair, and lounge frames, and gimps, tacks, springs, twine, tow, and grass husks, moss, curled hair and other upholstery goods and materials. One large safe, office desks, platform, railing, and store fixtures.
And immediately after the above sale, by the same assignee, will be sold at No. [illegible] Canal-st., a further very large amount of elegantly upholstered parlor, library and chamber furniture and suits, belonging to the same bankrupt estate.
Dated at NEW-YORK, July 18, 1870.
CHESTER M. FOSTER, Assignee, &c., No. 20 Howard-st., New-York.
J. L. HAINES, Attorney for Assignee, No. 76 Bowery, New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES SEITZ and FRANK A. SEITZ, in Bankruptcy.—By virtue of two certain orders of the United States District Court, dated respectively July [illegible], 1870, and July 18, 1870, I will sell at public auction the personal property of the bankrupts above named, seized by me under a warrant in bankruptcy [illegible], viz.: On July 22, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., by J. H. Draper & Co., Auctioneers, at No. 112 Pearl-st., 12 cases and 14 bales, containing leaf tobacco, 1 iron safe, 1 desk, and other office fixtures and furniture, and 1 horse and harness.
(Signed) GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal.
Dated JULY 18, 1870.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY E. H. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) July 20, at 11½ o'clock, within their store: [illegible] boxes from Palermo Lemons, [illegible]. Immediately after on Pier No. 12 East River [illegible] boxes from Salerno Lemons, balance [illegible] Oranges.

SILVER WARE.

ENGLISH ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE AND CUTLERY.
MAPPIN & WEBB,
Celebrated manufacturers, invite AMERICANS VISITING ENGLAND to inspect their unrivaled show-rooms, containing an immense stock of their celebrated manufactures. ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE of highest quality and most beautiful design and workmanship.
TEA SERVICES, DINNER SERVICES, TABLE CUTLERY of every description.
Please note carefully the address:
NOS. 77 AND 78 OXFORD-ST., AND NOS. 71 AND 72 CORNHILL, LONDON. ROYAL CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD, and [illegible] ST. WORKS, LONDON.
The best illustrated catalogues in the trade.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
A PRONOUNCED SUCCESS. THRONGS TURNED AWAY.
EMMET as FRITZ VON VANDERBLINKINSTOFFEN, THE GERMAN EMIGRANT, in CHARLES GAYLER'S triumphantly successful comic and sensational character drama of FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN.
THE HIT OF THE SEASON!!!
EVERY SCENE RECEIVED WITH ENTHUSIASM!
EVERY SONG AND DANCE ENCORED!!!
EVERYBODY DELIGHTED!!!
The management take pleasure in announcing the repetition of this CHARMING AND POWERFUL ATTRACTION EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE. MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY, 1½ P. M. SEATS SECURED TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
THIS EVENING
THEODORE THOMAS'
GRAND POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The first Summer exhibition of pictures and Sculpture now open, (daytime only,) at 23d-st., corner of 4th-av.

INSTRUCTION.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for college, business, or professional school. Term commences Sept. 12. For circulars, &c., address H. W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal, Newburg Institute, Newburg, N. Y.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J.
J. B. BURWOOD, Principal.
The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $800 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
SING SING, N. Y.
(formerly M. Churchill's school,)
Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., RECTOR.
The next year will begin Sept. 20.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 36 Madison-av., between 28th and 29th sts. Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Address as above.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
English, French and German Family and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York, will commence its fourteenth year, Sept. 22, 1870. Send for circular. Address at No. 26 West 51st-st.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.
A wide-awake, thorough-going School for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY,
FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL.
OLD HADLEY, MASS.
The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1870. For circulars address the Principals, Miss Charlotte W. Porter and Miss Rena Champney.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 620 5th-av.
14TH YEAR OPENS SEPTEMBER 20.
REV. DR. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will re-open TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Letters address as above.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. CHAS. KEITH will continue
MRS. MACAULAY'S
BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 275 and 277 MADISON-AV.
The school will open Sept. 21.
The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

A SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL, NEW-HAVEN, Conn.; Dr. Shears, Principal; location, the open country, healthful and beautiful; a first-class school for boarding pupils, the younger class of whom are preferred, special care being given them; the thirty-fourth half-yearly session begins Aug. 3; early applications are desired; best references given in circulars.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 167 Madison-av., New-York, will re-open Sept. 21. Thorough English course. French practically the language of the school and family. Class of belles lettres. Primary department. Infant class. Circulars sent on request.
Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 14. The best features of European and Home schools. Especial attention to Modern Languages, Music and Art. For the Studio, Mr. Fred. Rondel. Lewis' Gymnastics. Prospectus at Duttons', Broadway, or by post of the Rector, Rev. GEO. T. RIDER.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of nineteen weeks opens Aug. 15; superior accommodations and advantages; location healthy; rates reasonable. For catalogues, send to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J. A first-class school for both sexes. Comfort and progress of students guaranteed. Total cost in common English per year, $210. Next term begins Sept. 1.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 753 Lexington-av., between 61st and 62d sts., will re-open on Friday, Sept. 23.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Long-established and prosperous; solicits attention to its unrivaled advantages and moderate charges. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Prin.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

C. B. WARRING'S MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Send for Circular.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 12. MISS STEVENS, Principal.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY GRADUATE, COMpetent to teach piano, singing, Latin, elementary French and English, desires a situation in a seminary. Address N. Y. M., Box No. 140 Times Office.

TO TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS IN AUTUMN—Now is the time to apply to American School Institute, J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 14 Bond-st.

TEACHERS WANTED.—TWO CATHOlic ladies, experienced as teachers, to go to South America. Apply to EDW. F. DAVISON, Consul-General of the Argentine Republic, New-York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH N. SCOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 225 East 40th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of July, 1870.
MARY M. SCOTT, PAUL M. VAN NAME, ALFRED HERITAGE, JOSEPH N. SCOTT, } Executors.
jy13-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN A. FLENDER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of Susette Flender, No. 357 West 31st-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 14, 1870.
HENRY C. FLENDER, Administrator.
f16-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOSEPH B. BRUSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Howland, Sanger & Co., No. 105 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of March, 1870.
S. S. BRUSH, Executrix.
mh23-law6mW* MICHAEL SNOW, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE CLARENCE CRAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Lewis L. Delafield, No. 49 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of April, 1870.
HENRY A. CRAM, GEORGE H. MOORE, } Executors.
LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Proctor for Executors, No. 49 Wall-street, N. Y. ap12-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE FAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of H. P. Allen, Esq., No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of October, 1870.
AUGUSTUS L. ALLEN, Executor, &c.
ap12-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCIUS CHITTENDEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are requested to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence at Washington Heights, (Inwood Post-office,) in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 15, 1870.
M. AMELIA CHITTENDEN, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET KILLORAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence No. [illegible] West Eleventh-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of June, 1870.
JAMES [illegible] CONNOLLY, Executor.
je15-law6mW*

THE OCEAN RACE.

The Excitement and the Betting—When the Vessels are Expected—Preparations Made to Receive Them and to Announce Their Arrival.

For the next few days the most lively excitement will probably prevail, both here and abroad, in regard to the great ocean yacht race, now progressing, between Mr. BENNETT's yacht *Dauntless* and Mr. ASHBURY's yacht *Cambria*, and will most likely continue to increase until the end of the contest. The uncertainty about the result and the impossibility of knowing the precise time when the vessels may be expected, make the race one of absorbing interest, and the international triumph involved in it gives to it wide-spread and popular attraction. According to nautical knowledge the two beautiful schooners which sailed from Queenstown on the 4th inst. have now almost completed their long and dangerous sea journey, and their arrival at the light-ship, six miles outside of Sandy Hook, which is the winning point, has become only a matter of a few days, if not of a few hours. There is but little likelihood of both yachts sailing so as to heave in sight of the light-ship at the same time. The betting in this City over the race is $100 to $60 in favor of the *Dauntless*. A wager of $100 to $10 was made between two gentlemen at one of the Fifth-avenue club-houses, a few nights ago, the odds being on the side of Mr. DOUGLAS' yacht *Sappho*, which was backed to come in ahead of the two others. The *Sappho*, it will be remembered, did not leave Queenstown until forty-eight hours after the *Cambria* and *Dauntless*. The two latter vessels carry a crew and a list of officers of equal numerical strength. Mr. BENNETT's force includes Capts. SAMUELS and TAYLOR, navigators; Capts. BROWN and LYONS, sailing-masters; two quartermasters and eighteen sailors. His guests are Messrs. LEONARD W. JEROME, LAWRENCE H. JEROME and CHAS. W. LONGFELLOW, a son of the eminent poet. The vessels belonging to the New-York Yacht Squadron, Commodore STEBBINS, will commence assembling at Clifton, at the lower end of Staten Island, today, and will be prepared to meet and welcome the contesting yachts. The Atlantic Yacht Club Fleet, Commodore VOORHIS, will also rendezvous at the same place, and will participate in the reception.

The steamer *Plymouth Rock* will leave for Sandy Hook, daily, at 6¾ and 11½ A. M., and 4½ P. M., from the foot of Murray-street, and will afford the public an opportunity of witnessing the arrival of the *Cambria* and *Dauntless* at a slight expense. Arrangements have been made to receive intelligence from the light-ship or the "Highlands of Neversink," when either of the vessels arrive, and the result will be promptly communicated to this City by hoisting the flag of the Royal Thames and that of the New-York Club, under the American ensign on the flag-staff at the City Hall, and by firing minute signal-guns from the Park. Three guns will signify victory for the *Dauntless*; two for the *Cambria*.

The following table has been prepared, as showing the exact distance of the *Cambria* and *Dauntless* from Sandy Hook, at the time they were last seen:

DAUNTLESS.

	Deg.	Min.	
Lat. on July 8	49	18	Middle lat. 45 deg.
Lat. Sandy Hook	40	27	
Diff. in lat.	8	51—531 miles.	
Lon. on July 8	48	00W.	
Lon. Sandy Hook	73	59	
	25	59—3,359 diff.	
2,330 departure.			Give 2,370 miles.
531 diff. lat.			

The *Dauntless* was therefore at midnight on the 8th inst. 2,370 miles from Sandy Hook.

CAMBRIA.

	Deg.	Min.	
Lat. on July 9, (noon)	54	30W.	Middle lat. 47 deg.
Lat. Sandy Hook	40	27	
Diff. lat.	14	03—843 miles.	
Lon. on July 9, (noon)	28	38N.	
Lon. Sandy Hook	73	59W.	
	47	21—2,840 diff.	
2,077 departure.			Give 2,250 miles.
843 diff. lat.			

The *Cambria* was therefore at noon on the 9th inst. 2,250 miles from Sandy Hook.

	Miles.
Distance of *Dauntless* to run when spoken	2,370
Distance of *Cambria* to run when spoken	2,250
Cambria ahead of *Dauntless*	120
Allow *Dauntless* for twelve hours	65
Cambria actually nearer Sandy Hook	55

NEW BAPTIST CHURCH.

Ceremonies of Laying the Corner-Stone of the Edifice on Park-Avenue—Remarks by Rev. Dr. Anderson—Description of the Church.

A large congregation assembled on the corner of Park-avenue and Thirty-ninth-street at 6 o'clock last evening, to witness the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the new church to be erected by the First Baptist Society of this City.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CHURCH.

The new edifice, which is already several feet above the surface, is to be built of brown free-stone, trimmed with Nova Scotia stone. Its dimensions will be 72 feet on Thirty-ninth-street by 100 feet on Park-avenue. In the rear of the church, on Park-avenue, is a chapel of similar material, erected last year, which is 40 feet by 80. The new church is to be of the Gothic style of architecture, with a tower 200 feet high. The interior will contain a gallery on three sides, and will accommodate 1,100 people. The cost of the edifice, including the site, and excluding the tower, which is not yet contracted for, will be about $170,000, and when finished it will be one of the finest and most conspicuous church edifices in the City. The name of the architect is HENRY D. DUDLEY.

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE.

The ceremonies of laying the corner-stone commenced with the singing of a hymn, in which all the audience joined. Prayer was then offered by Rev. Mr. RHOADES, of the Stanton-street Baptist Church, which was followed by selections of Scripture, read by Rev. Mr. BRUNER, pastor of the North Baptist Church.

Rev. THOS. D. ANDERSON, D. D., pastor of the First Baptist Congregation, then delivered an address, in which he stated that the First Baptist Church of New-York was organized 108 years ago. It was 125 years since the public preaching of the views of the Baptists as a denomination commenced in this City. The first church edifice was erected in Gold-street, after which the Broome-street Church, of which this is to take the place, was built. The speaker dwelt at some length and in a tone of regretfulness at the necessity which compelled religious congregations in this City to abandon their old places of worship, hallowed by so many associations, and move up-town. But he rejoiced that the society had been so prosperous as to be enabled this day to lay the foundation of a new and still worthier temple to the Almighty. He exhorted the congregation to be thankful to God for the past, and to take courage for the future, and see to it that their new place of worship should become like their former one, a consecrated spot where many souls should be led in the way of eternal life.

At the conclusion of Dr. ANDERSON's address, the corner-stone was laid in its place, at the south-east corner of the edifice, and within it was deposited a copper box, containing the following papers and documents:

1. The present organization of the First Baptist Church—Historical record of First Baptist Church; its places of worship and pastors, with dates of service—The present organization, the Sunday-school, engrossed on parchment.

2. Autographs of members of the Church and congregation on parchment—Names of Building Committee, architect, contractors for mason-work cut-stone and wood-work, on parchment.

3. Letters on Sabbatic Institution, addressed to Rev. WM. B. MAXON, by Rev. WM. PARKINSON, pastor of the First Baptist Church—Printed sermons of ELIAS PARKINSON, N. Y. C.

4. Manuscript sermon of Dr. COHR, addressed to the young, Jan. 11, 1852.

5. Printed sermon by Rev. A. KUYMAN NOTT, "Jesus and the Resurrection," delivered in the Academy of Music Feb. 13, 1859.

6. Printed sermon by THOS. D. ANDERSON, present pastor, "The Home and the Nation," delivered before the Executive and Legislative Departments of Massachusetts, Jan 4, 1860.

7. A manuscript sermon by the present pastor, "The Bible and the Christian Life," delivered in a series of sermons preached in the South Baptist Church of this City—Articles of Faith and Covenant of First Baptist Church.

8. A scriptural guide to the cultivation and practice of Christian liberality in the use of money, accompanied with a card used in the regular collect of the Church.

9. A photograph of the perspective of the meeting-house now erecting, as it will look when finished.

10. Reports for 1870 of the American Baptist Mission Union; American Baptist Home Mission Society; American Bible Union; American Baptist Publishing Society; American and Foreign Bible Society; New-York *Baptist Annual* for 1870; City Mission Year Book for 1870; Programme of Services at the General Conference of Christians from all nations convened by the Evangelical Alliance, to be held in New-York City, Sept. 22-Oct. 2, 1870; Revised New Testament, presented for the corner-stone of the First Baptist Church, by Rev. Dr. WYCKOFF, in behalf of the American Bible Union; Proceedings of the First National Baptist Sunday-school Convention of the United States, held in St. Louis, Nov., 1869; Minutes of the Eightieth Anniversary of the New-York Baptist Association.

11. Religious Press, undenominational: *Christian at Work*; Denominational, not Baptist, *New-York Observer*; Baptist papers—Representative for the Middle States; *National Baptist*, published in Philadelphia; for Southern States, *Religious Herald*, published in Richmond; for Eastern States, the *Watchman and Reflector*, in Boston; for Western States, the *Standard*, published in Chicago. Daily Secular Press—TIMES, *Tribune*, *Herald*, *Sun*, *World*, *Staats Zeitung*, *Courrier des Etats Unis*, and *Standard*, of the day.

Prayer was then offered by Rev. Dr. HODGE, after which Rev. Dr. BACKUS made a few remarks. The Doxology was then sung by the congregation, and the services closed with a benediction pronounced by Rev. Mr. ILLSLEY.

HON. S. S. COX.

Reception by his Constituents—Speech of Mr. Cox—Free Registry for Shipping and Coolies.

The constituents of Hon. S. S. Cox, under the auspices of the Thomas Jefferson Democratic Club, gave a grand reception to their representative at their head-quarters, at the Adriatic, corner of Hudson and Morton-streets, last evening. An immense crowd of men, women and children crowded in sweltering heat around the temporary platform to listen to the address of Mr. Cox.

Among the notable politicians of the District present on the occasion were JAMES O'NEILL, President of the Club; GEORGE W. MORTON, Secretary of the Executive Committee; JOSHUA ISAACS, Secretary; Gen. Wm. Wilson, Col. Thos. Kennedy, James R. Floyd, Judge Dodge, Judge Dusenberry, William Carroll, T. T. Cornell, John Richardson, P. L. Hoffman, Hon. E. B. Hart and John Lings.

All the customary paraphernalia, consisting of Chinese lanterns, music and sky-rockets, were present in abundance. The meeting was called by the constituents of Mr. COX with a view to welcome him back from his duties in the Federal Congress, and resolutions approving his course during the session were unanimously adopted.

JAMES O'NEILL, President of the Thomas Jefferson Club, occupied the chair, while JOSHUA ISAACS and WM. H. DUSENBERRY acted as Secretaries. GEO. W. MORTON was Chairman of the Executive Committee and read the resolutions.

Mr. W. S. WOLF was first introduced, and made a few appropriate remarks, complimentary to the Congressional course of Mr. COX. He had, the speaker said, stood by the rights of the people, not only of his own district, but also of the whole country, when its Constitution was being trampled under foot by the dominant political party.

Hon. Mr. COX, on being introduced, was greeted with hearty applause. After a seven months' constant session, he said, he returned to look his constituents squarely in the eye—conscious of no act or vote contrary to his duty or their interests. There was one portion of the citizens whose interests have not had a fair chance in Congress, and these were the working men. A class of land jobbers and tariff jobbers, and San Domingo jobbers, both in Congress and the Executive Councils, labored against the interests of the hard-working taxpayers. The tax reduction was illusory, and not real; a portion having been taken off a few specific articles, the profits of which went into the pockets of Pennsylvanians and New-Englanders, while the tax was permitted to exist against articles of general consumption. Years ago he favored the enlargement of our commerce in order that the farmers might have better prices, and the commerce of New-York be increased. The Republican Party had swept American shipping from the sea. All our carrying trade except the coastwise trade is done by German, French and English bottoms. He wanted all the ships which had changed hands during the war, because our Government could not protect them, to come back and be registered in the names of American owners. The twenty-eight German ships that are now carrying our trade abroad will have to haul down their flags in the face of a superior French Navy. Our policy is to buy up those ships, as a carpenter would buy a chisel for the building of a house. Steam-ships are the tools or implements of commerce. If those twenty-eight American ships were purchased, the sailing of them would employ six thousand Americans, in one form or another. He had prepared a resolution, which was subsequently superseded by a message from President GRANT, in favor of free registry. He was in favor of a platform which opened trade with all the world. He was in favor, also, of opening our country to all emigrants—Irish and all.

A VOICE—"What have you done with the Chinamen?"

Mr. COX—"Ah! if I had only a hold of their pig-tails, I would soon show you what I would do with them. I do not believe in a race of Pagans, not Christians, coming here to break down wages, and finally, it may be, the country."

In conclusion, he called upon his constituents to care for their own interests and not for his. He could take care of himself in any crowd in which they might place him.

At the conclusion of Mr. COX's speech, the immense crowd formed in procession and marched to his residence in Twelfth-street, where he was serenaded by the band, and again congratulated by his constituents and friends, for which he briefly returned thanks.

The Rose Will Case—Decision of Judge Tiese.

The public may need to be reminded of the peculiar history of the Rose will case, which has created so much interest in Newark and elsewhere, and which was yesterday decided in the Orphans' Court in that city. Several years ago the lady whose will was contested, married JOHN N. ROSE, of Newark. He was a poor man, and not industrious, while she was a woman of means, and an energetic business person. As time wore on the husband is said to have become more indolent, failing to provide for himself and wife, and forming habits which were not conducive to happiness in the family. After living in this way for a while, they separated, Mrs. ROSE giving to her husband a certain amount of money, and keeping a balance for herself. The separation and settlement was at the time mutually agreed to. In the course of time Mrs. ROSE died, and the reports as to the manner of her death spread fast. Some said she died of a broken heart, others said the death came by her own hand, while still others claimed that her death was natural. After her death, it was ascertained that she left a will, and had divided the part of the property kept by her at the time of the separation among several persons, giving most, however, to her parents. This will her husband has ever since been trying to break, and yesterday Judge TIESE rendered an elaborate decision, setting aside the will, on the ground that a married woman has no legal right to dispose of her property without the consent of her husband. The decision has created quite an excitement among the friends and sympathizers of both persons. One who will be deprived of the benefit of the will is a poor girl, once in the employ of Mrs. ROSE, and the money she expected to receive would have made her comfortable for life.

The Jersey City Common Council.

The Jersey City Common Council met yesterday afternoon and transacted a large amount of business.

A resolution favoring the appropriation of $50,000, to be expended in contesting the validity of the act which exempts the railroad corporations centering in Jersey City from the payment of local taxes, was offered and referred to the Committee on Finance, with instructions that the Committee confer with the Corporation Attorney, and report to the Board at its next meeting his opinion of the probable cost and issue of such a suit.

Two veto messages were received from Mayor O'NEILL. One disapproved of the resolution awarding the contract for the supply of leather hose to ALEXANDER M. C. SMITH—on the ground that he had not been the lowest bidder. The other protested against a resolution authorizing the Committee on Fire and Water to advertise for proposals for second-class steam fire engines for the use of Engine Companies Nos. 3 and 5, on the ground that they were not needed.

A resolution directing that $150 be paid to JOHN RYAN, to reimburse him for the loss of a horse burned by the late fire on Morgan-street.

An ordinance providing for the appointment of five pound-masters, and defining their duties, was, after much debate, adopted.

The Committee on Public Health was, by a vote of 18 to 9, directed to advertise for proposals for the erection of two public baths, one to be prepared within three weeks from the date of the contract, the other by the first of May, 1870.

The Board then adjourned.

Welcome Home to Judge Bedford.

After the reception tendered to Congressman S. S. COX, and the subsequent serenade to that gentleman at his residence, last evening, the Ninth Ward Jefferson Club and S. S. Cox Democratic Club marched *en masse* to the residence of Judge GUNNING S. BEDFORD, who arrived from Europe by the steamer *Scotia*, yesterday afternoon, to give him a welcome home. Fully 10,000 citizens joined the clubs on the way, when it became known where and for what object they were going. Grafulla's Band headed the procession, and played suitable airs on the way. Judge BEDFORD was evidently taken by surprise, for he had retired to bed, and the lights were all out in the house. He soon made his appearance, however, at the hall-door and in a short speech thanked them for the magnificent expression of their kind regards toward him. He assured them that it would remain an oasis in his life, to be looked back to with feelings of pleasure as long as he lived. After giving three hearty cheers for Judge BEDFORD the immense concourse of people quietly and quickly melted away.

Suspected Poisoning at Wurtsboro, N. Y.

The little village of Wurtsboro, Sullivan County, N. Y., was excited last week over the report that the wife of ABRAHAM HEALY, who keeps a hotel a short distance west of that place, on the Delaware and Hudson Canal, had died from the effects of poison, which had been administered to her by some party. Mrs. HEALY was taken sick on Wednesday evening, was thrown into convulsions and died in great agony in about ten hours afterward. Her father, on learning of the manner of her death, suspected foul play, and accordingly acquainted Coroner KNAPP with the facts, whereupon the latter called a jury of inquest on Friday, and the stomach of the deceased was submitted to three physicians, who discovered evidences of poison. The jury has not yet brought in a verdict, and it is probable that no arrests will be made until they arrive at some conclusion.

Drowning of a Canal-Boy at Bolton Basin, N. Y.

On Sunday night, about 8 o'clock, a boy named SCHULTZ was drowned in the Delaware and Hudson Canal, at Bolton Basin, about four miles west of Port Jervis. The boy was about nine years old, and was lying on the roof of the cabin of a canal-boat which was stopping at that place. His father was lying in the cabin, and called to his son to come in; and it is supposed the son heard him, and, while partially asleep, walked off the boat into the canal. His body was found shortly after, and taken to Hawley, where his parents reside, for interment.

Attempted Suicide of a Woman at Port Jervis.

On Monday evening a woman named TAPPEN, residing at Carpenter's Point, about one mile from Port Jervis, attempted to jump into the canal at Port Jervis to drown herself. Some men who were apprised of the matter rushed to the spot in time to prevent her. She set up a loud wail at being frustrated, and said that her husband had deserted her and she wanted to drown herself, as she had no means of support and was tired of life. A bottle of laudanum was found in her possession, which she had purchased a few hours previous to kill herself with; but she thought drowning would be speedier, and accordingly took that method, but did not succeed.

The Fire in Jersey City—Losses and Insurance.

The losses and insurance in the extensive oakum factory of the late WM. O. DAVY, in Jersey City on Monday evening, as estimated by Dr. FOOTE, adjuster, are as follows: Loss on building, $10,000; insured for $1,500 each in the Rutgers, of New-York, and Phenix, of Hartford. Loss on machinery, $20,000. Insured in the Star, of New-York, for $2,500; Hoffman, New-York, $2,500; Mechanics', Brooklyn, $1,500; Grocers', New-York, $1,000. Loss on stock, $2,500. Insured in the Merchants', of Hartford, for $1,500. The damage to the paper-mill, which was heavily insured, was slight.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

EDWARD BUTLER, an old and prominent member of the Stock Exchange, died suddenly, Monday, at Crawford, N. J., of heart disease. Mr. BUTLER was Assistant Cashier of the American Exchange Bank, many years ago, under DAVID LEAVITT, and was universally esteemed by his associates.

The funeral of the late WILLIAM J. PICCOT, who died suddenly on Monday, will take place at No. 220 East Twenty-eighth-street today at 1½ o'clock. The body will be removed to Evergreen Cemetery for sepulture. Mr. PICCOT was about thirty-three years of age. He served as a compositor in the *Courier & Enquirer* office, and afterward on the NEW-YORK TIMES as a proof-reader. Three years ago he became base-ball reporter for the *Spirit of the Times*, and he has occupied a similar position on the *Tribune* during the past year. He was very popular among his associates.

The second annual meeting of the American Philological Society, in Rochester, N. Y., commencing on July 26, at 3 P. M., will be held in the First Presbyterian Church. The annual address will be delivered by the President, Prof. WHITNEY, on the evening of July 26.

The Postmaster-General of Canada has given directions that the mail from Quebec for New-York be forwarded by the Massawippi Valley, Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad, thence by Springfield, Hartford and New-Haven, that route being nearer than by way of Richmond Junction and Montreal.

An unknown man was taken to the Third Precinct Station-house yesterday in an insensible condition, who had been seen to drink the contents of a vial marked laudanum with the intention, it is presumed of committing suicide. He was taken to the Park Hospital.

Dr. JOHN QUIN writes us that the statement published yesterday entitled, "Suicide of a burglar," is incorrect. The man found with his throat cut at Lake View did not say a word concerning burglars, and was evidently insane. His name was CHARLES CELLE.

The Debrosses-street ferry-boats stop running today, in order to admit of the completion of a new slip. Extra boats, to accommodate travel, will be placed upon the Cortlandt-street route.

The Department of Public Parks announce that, if the weather be fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band in Washington-square, from 6 to 8 o'clock P. M.

BROOKLYN.

The authorities of Brooklyn give notice to all property owners who have obtained their legal numbers, that they must be immediately exhibited on their houses, or the penalty for non-compliance with the law will be inflicted. All owners of houses who have not provided themselves with the numbers, are required to present their tax or water rate bills to R. F. TOOMBS, Surveyor, at Room No. 5 City Hall, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. The new numbers must, in all cases, be exhibited as soon as obtained.

Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, whose name is familiar everywhere, does not confine himself strictly to preaching, but amuses himself in leisure hours by working out a thousand little plans of helping people to make their lives more easy and happy. His latest achievement is the construction of a "reading-glass," or framed lens, for the use of public speakers who read from manuscripts. It is readily adjustable to the necessities of any particular case, and appears to be a valuable invention. It has been patented, and will, doubtless, soon be in general use.

Revenue Commissioner DELANO has ordered Assessor SCANLAN to discharge twenty-five men from his department, and reduce his expenses generally. The amount of taxes paid in this department during the present year is $842,336 38.

Fourteen thousand bags of coffee have been landed in Brooklyn, by way of Perth Amboy, within the last three days. That route is taken to avoid the exactions of the New-York Quarantine officer.

LAVINIA HILL was brought before Justice DELMAR, yesterday morning, on the charge of forcibly taking possession of her daughter's child, refusing to give it up. The Court ordered the child to be restored to its mother.

WILLIAM LANNIGAN, the gentleman who distinguished himself in the East River Bridge riot on Monday last, was yesterday consigned for thirty days to the Penitentiary by Justice WALSH.

DENNIS TRACEY, eleven years of age, was run over by a Myrtle-avenue car, at 3 P. M., yesterday, at the corner of Myrtle-avenue. He was taken to the City Hospital, where it was found that his right leg had been so severely mutilated that amputation was inevitable.

The total number of deaths in the city during the past week was 277, an increase of forty over the preceding week.

STATEN ISLAND.

At Stapleton, yesterday, PATRICK MCCARTHY attacked JERRY DONNOLLY with a large stick, beating him in a fearful manner. MCCARTHY was committed for examination by Judge BARRETT.

At the last meeting of the Police Commissioners the new Station-house at Port Richmond was ordered to be occupied, and for this purpose two men were transferred from Stapleton and six from Factoryville, making a total of eight men in all for Port Richmond.

A meeting of the Board of Excise for the town of Southfield was held last evening at the corner of New-Dorp-lane and Richmond Road, at which all necessary licenses were granted. It was determined by the Board that hereafter the penalties should be enforced against all persons who shall be found violating the law.

The members of Post Shaw Lodge, G. A. R., held a meeting last evening, at ADAM SCHLAMP's Hotel, New-York-avenue, at which the final preparations were made for the successful carrying out of the excursion to the Highlands, which the Lodge will take to-morrow.

At the last meeting of the Excise Commission, over ten persons in the town of Middleton, were granted licenses to deal in liquors, the payment for which will go to support the poor. Supervisor BRICK was elected Treasurer.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Justice HAUPTMAN, yesterday, issued a warrant for the arrest of one ANN LEDDY, on a charge of grand larceny, in having, on the 1st day of March last, as it is alleged, stolen from the premises of PATRICK KERR two five-twenty United States bonds, each of the denomination of $100, one gold ring, two ladies' hats, six silver spoons, a pair of ear-rings, a gold breast-pin, some silk and calico dresses, and other articles, while Mr. KERR was following the remains of his deceased wife to the grave. The accused, it is said, claims the property as her own, asserting that it was given to her by Mrs. KERR, while on her death-bed, in consideration of kind services rendered her by the accused.

The West Farms Police, yesterday, arrested one JOHN BROWN on a charge of stealing some skins and a quantity of oil, the property of his employer, Mr. HENRY BUCKING.

NEW-JERSEY.

MICHAEL STERN, living at No. 165 Broome-street, Newark, has been arrested, charged with setting fire to his house to obtain the insurance. The building is worth $1,000, and he had just succeeded in getting it insured in the Firemen's Mutual, of Newark, for $1,600. Straw saturated with kerosene was found in a closet where the fire originated. It was extinguished before much damage was done.

Hoboken Division Sons of Temperance No. 88, enjoyed their third annual excursion at Myer's Grove, yesterday. It was a most pleasant affair, and the most successful ever given by the Association. Mr. ALEX. MCQUEEN and GEO. COPPERS were unceasing in their efforts to entertain their friends and members. Another excursion is to be given by this Society about the 25th of August.

The Central Railroad of New-Jersey has declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on the 20th ult. The following is a short summary of the results of the business for the last six months, June being partly estimated: Gross earnings, $2,169,960 54; expenses, $1,162,388 21; net earnings, $1,006,972 33. The net earnings, &c., carried to the credit of profit and loss were thus appropriated: Interest, $166,348 30; taxes, $92,488 12; dividends, $600,000; surplus, over dividend, $170,336 90.

The Newark Catholics had a large picnic at Brook's Central Park on Monday. They are said to have netted $8,000 in aid of St. Michael's Hospital building fund. Sixty kegs of lager-beer were contributed by different brewers, in sympathy with the object.

CHARLES ALLENHAMS, a teamster, who resides in Jersey City, was yesterday afternoon driving across the New-Jersey Central Railroad track, at Communipaw, when a passing train, which he had failed to notice, struck his cart, shattering it to atoms, and killing him almost instantly. He leaves a wife and children. An inquest will be held on the body.

A barn and its contents, consisting of hay, a carriage, farming implements, &c., belonging to Mrs. MCGURK, was burned to the ground last night. Some of the firemen refused to work on account of a quarrel with the Common Council.

Desperate Attack by River Thieves—Probable Murder of a Watchman.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, July 19.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning some river thieves made a descent upon a wharf on the Delaware River front, near Callowhill-street, and commenced to remove therefrom some bars of pig-iron. The scoundrels had been there but a short time when their movements were observed by the mate of the bark *Minette*, who notified Custom-house Officer THOMAS H. HAMILTON of the proceedings. He immediately went in search of an old man, named HENRY RAGAN, employed as watchman on the wharf, but could not find him. Meantime the men in the boat took the alarm, and moved out into the stream. Officer HAMILTON then went in search of the Harbor Police, but found none until he reached Arch-street, (the main body being searching for a drowned boy off Petty's Island.) Finding one, the two continued down to Lombard-street, where they discovered the boat loaded with iron, being run in under a Norwegian vessel. HAMILTON hailed the two occupants, and they answered, "All right," but at once commenced pushing out. HAMILTON then drew his revolver and fired over their heads in order to intimidate them. The answer was two shots from the boat, one of which whistled close to his ear. HAMILTON then fired another shot, when one of the men grasped his leg as if wounded. The thieves then sculled into the stream, having but one oar, and threw the iron overboard. Crossing to Point Airy they took an oar from a boat and made for Almond-street wharf. HAMILTON and the officer also procured a boat, and, supposing that the thieves would make for the Jersey shore, they attempted to head them off by going through the channel. Finding their mistake they returned to this side, and found that the thieves had successfully escaped, leaving the boat, which belonged to one JOHN HART, at Almond-street wharf. The most mysterious part of the whole affair, however, is the disappearance of the watchman. During the morning his body was found under the bark *Minette*, at Callowhill-street, by the Harbor Police; but whether he was knocked or thrown, or whether he fell overboard, is not known. A post-mortem examination, made by the Coroner's surgeon, revealed the fact that the deceased had a gash on his forehead and water on the brain. There was nothing to show that the man was killed by the thieves, and a verdict of accidental drowning was rendered. Many persons believe that the deceased was struck upon the head and pushed overboard. RAGAN was quite an elderly man, and resided at No. 130 Cope-street, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third, and Chestnut and Walnut streets.

A Relic of Gen. Washington.

The *Daily Republican*, of Savannah, Ga., says: By the kindness of a gentleman who has the original, we are enabled to give our readers a copy of an unpublished letter of Gen. WASHINGTON. The letter was written nearly 100 years ago:

CAMP NEAR POTTS GROVE, Sept. 22, 1777.

DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure of yours of the 20th, but am sorry to hear that your wound is so troublesome to you. I have sent Col. BIDDLE up purposely to see the baggage properly disposed of, and I must beg of you to pay as much attention as your health will admit of to the conduct of the baggage guard, who will, probably, be licentious and distressing to the inhabitants. Make my compliments to the Marquis, and be assured I am, dear sir, your most obedient servant,

G. WASHINGTON.

Gen. WOODFORD.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Brevet Major-Gen. S. Gilmore, of the Engineer Corps, in addition to his other duties, has been directed to relieve Brevet Major-Gen. Newton of the charge of the construction of fortifications upon Staten Island, New-York Harbor. First Lieut. Alvan S. Galbreath, unassigned, has been relieved from the duties of Indian agent, and is transferred to the Second United States Infantry.

The commanding General of the Division of Missouri has been authorized to assign the general service recruits accumulating at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to the companies of the Third Infantry at Fort Lyon, Colorado, and Camp Supply, Indian Territory, until they are filled to fifty men each.

Capt. John N. B. Clets has been detached from ordnance duty at New-York and ordered to the Navy-yard at New-York; Commander William G. Temple has been detached from duty as a member of the Ordnance Board and ordered to duty in the Bureau of Ordnance; Capt. M. B. Woolsey has been detached from the command of the receiving-ship at New-York and ordered to Washington; Commander John Walters has been detached from the New-York Navy-yard, and ordered to the receiving-ship *Vermont*; Master George S. Davol has been detached from the *Nipsic* and placed on waiting orders; Commodore William Reynolds has been appointed Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting; Ensigns Theodore M. Eding and John A. Rogers have been ordered to the *Nipsic*; Commander Richard W. Meade has been ordered to the command of the schooner *America*; Commander Edward Barrett has been detached from the command of the *Quinnebaug* and placed on waiting orders. The following have been detached from the *Quinnebaug* and placed on waiting orders: Lieut. Commander Henry B. Rumsey, Passed Assistant Surgeon J. B. Ackley, First Assistant Engineer S. Aston, Second Assistant Engineers J. G. Little and L. G. Pettington, Lieut. Felix McCurley, Master A. J. Iverson and T. C. Terrell, Ensigns J. W. Greenleaf, F. W. Nichols, R. E. Carmody, Walton Goodwin, and John T. Sullivan have been detached from the *Quinnebaug* and ordered to examination for promotion. Commodore William E. Leroy has been detached from the Navy-yard at New-York and placed on waiting orders.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 19.—The panic which commenced in the markets here and at Liverpool yesterday, continues today, and was increased by a rumor, to which some credit is given, that there is an understanding between France and Austria. The market for American Securities and Stocks opened flat and nominal, and closed dull. The course of the market during the day is shown by the following table:

	12 M.	2 P. M.	5 P. M.
Consols for money	90¼	89¾	89¼
Consols for account	90¼	89¾	89¼
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	82½	81	81
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old	82½	81	81
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	82½	81	..
U. S. 10-40s	81¼	80¾	79
Ill. Cen. Railroad shares	102	102	104
Erie Railroad shares	15	15	15
At. and Gt. W. Railroad shares	22	21	20

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

OSWEGO, July 19.—FLOUR active at Full prices, the demand exceeding the supply; sales 3,200 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring, $8 25 for Amber Winter, $8 75 for White, $9 50 for Double Extra, including 500 bbls. of this latter at $10. WHEAT firm; sales 1,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 50, 2,000 bushels low grade Red Winter at $1 50, 3,200 bushels Amber Winter at $1. CORN advancing; sales last night 6,000 bushels at 88c.; early this morning, 1,000 bushels at $1 02; 5,000 bushels at $1 03, and 1,200 bushels at $1 05. OATS held at 67c.@68c. for Ohio and Canada. RYE firm, but quiet. CORN-MEAL, $2 10 for bolted; $2 for unbolted, ℘ cwt. MILL-FEED steady; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $30@$35 ℘ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 7¼c.; Corn and Rye, 7c.; Oats, 4½c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson; $4 12½ to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 83c.; to New-York, 49c.; to Albany, 46c.; Grain and Mill-feed, to Boston, $8 20; to New-York, $4 80; to Albany, $4 60, ℘ ton. Lake IMPORTS—3,000 bushels Wheat, 4,400 bushels Barley, 331,000 feet of Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—13,500 bushels Wheat, 3,300 bushels Corn, 1,441,100 feet of Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—TOBACCO firm and unchanged. COTTON quiet at 18c. ROPE firm at 8c.@8½c. BAGGING, 20c. FLOUR firm; Superfine and Extra, $4 50@$5 10; Double Extra, $5 60; Treble Extra, $6@$6 75; Family, $6 75@$7 75. WHEAT firm; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 30@$1 35; No. 1 Red Fall, $1 40@$1 45; No. 3 Spring, $1 05. CORN quiet; Mixed and Yellow, 87c.@91c.; White, $1@$1 05. OATS dull at 50c.@54c. RYE steady at 82c.@85c. WHISKY, $1. PROVISIONS firm. PORK, $30 50@$30 62½. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 13¼c. BACON—Shoulders, 14¼c.@14¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17½c.@17¾c.; Clear Sides, 18c. HAMS, 25c. for Sugar-cured. LARD dull at 15½c.@16c. for Tierce; 17c.@17¼c. for Keg. CATTLE steady at $4 50@$6 for good to prime; $6 50@$7 50 for choice to extra. Live HOGS firm at $8@$9. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,800 bbls.; Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Corn, 20,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, July 19.—RECEIPTS—FLOUR, 5,500 bbls.; Wheat, 17,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—By canal, Flour, 3,150 bbls.; Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 22,000 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels; by railroad, Wheat, 17,000 bushels; Oats, 26,000 bushels. FLOUR firm; sales, 600 bbls. No. 1 City Ground Spring at $6 50; 400 bbls. do. at $6@$6 50 for Spring; $7 25@$7 75 for Amber; $8 25@$8 75 for White. RYE FLOUR, $5@$5 50. WHEAT unsettled; No. 2 Milwaukee sold early at $1 37½; later offered at $1 34@$1 35, without buyers; during the afternoon sales at $1 37@$1 38, in all 100,000 bushels; also 24,000 bushels Red Winter at $1 50. CORN firm and active; sales, 65,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 91, part to arrive. OATS nominally 58c. RYE held firmly at $1. BARLEY nominal. PORK better, and firm at $30 50. LARD firm at 17c. HIGHWINES retailing at $1. Canal FREIGHTS dull and firm at 10½c. for Wheat, 9¾c. for Corn, to New-York.

CHICAGO, July 19.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR firm and a shade higher. WHEAT active at $1 20@$1 20½, cash; $1 25@$1 26, seller July; $1 26½, seller August, for No. 2. CORN active at 90c. cash; during the afternoon active and higher at 88½c., seller July; 94½c.@95c., seller August, for No. 2. OATS active and higher at 51½c. for No. 2. RYE quiet at 85c. BARLEY dull. HIGHWINES quiet at 99c. PROVISIONS quiet and firmer. Mess PORK, $30@$30 25. LARD, 16½c.@16¾c. Live HOGS active and lower at $8 50@$9 40 for fair to extra prime. CATTLE dull at $3 75@$7 62½ for common Texan Steers to good smooth shipping Steers. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 55,000 bushels Wheat, 74,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 1,700 bushels Rye, 1,500 bushels Barley, 4,300 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 68,000 bushels Corn, 72,000 bushels Oats, 2,600 Hogs. FREIGHTS quiet and a shade easier.

CINCINNATI, July 19.—FLOUR advancing; Family, $7@$7 25. WHEAT advancing, with a good demand; Red Winter, $1 30@$1 40; new White, $1 45. CORN firm at 90c.@95c. OATS steady at 55c.@60c. RYE, 98c.@$1. COTTON nominally unchanged. WHISKY advanced to 99c.@$1. PROVISIONS buoyant. Mess PORK, $31. LARD, 16½c.@16¾c.; but little offered. Bulk MEATS advanced; Shoulders, 12¾c., now held at 13c.; Sides held at 15¼c.@15¾c. for Clear Rib; 16¼c. for Clear; but little offering. BACON advancing; Shoulders held at 14¼c.; sides, 17¼c. for Clear Rib; 18½c. for Clear. Sugar-cured HAMS, 24c.@24½c.; holders ask 25c. EXCHANGE steady.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—COTTON unchanged. Quercitron BARK firm; No. 1, $30. CLOVER-SEED held at $9 25@$9 50. TIMOTHY, $7 50@$7 75. FLAXSEED, $2 25. FLOUR active; Extras, $6 50; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $6@$7 50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $7@$7 75; Fancy lots, $7 75@$9. WHEAT irregular; Ohio Red, $1 62@$1 65; Choice Indiana, $1 67; Pennsylvania, $1 70—an advance. CORN less active; Yellow, $1 12@$1 14; Mixed Western, $1 08@$1 10. RYE—Receipts light; State, $1 10@$1 12. OATS quiet; State, 64c.@65c. GROCERIES very quiet. PROVISIONS unchanged. PETROLEUM—Crude held at 17½c.; Refined, 24½c.@25½c. WHISKY steady; Western Iron, $1 02@$1 03.

ALBANY, July 19.—But little WHEAT is offering; the market is unsettled and an advance of 15c. on Choice Amber State is asked above the price a week ago, and on good White 10c. advance is asked. RYE—None offering. There is but little CORN on the market; both Round Yellow and Western Mixed rule higher; sales, 700 bushels of the former at $1 15, and 800 bushels of the latter at $1 10 for No. 2. OATS in good request with a steady supply; sales, 1,000 bushels Chicago at 65½c., in store; 1,600 bushels Choice Western at 69c., in store; 1,500 bushels State at 72c.@74c., as to quality.

LOUISVILLE, July 19.—BAGGING firm; two-pound Hemp and Flax, 30c.@30½c. COTTON dull at 18c. for Middling. FLOUR active, with a light supply; Extra Family, $5 50. GRAIN quiet and unchanged. PROVISIONS active and advancing. PORK, $31. LARD, 17½c. BACON, 14½c. for Shoulders; 17½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 18¼c. for Clear Sides. Bulk MEATS, 13¼c. for Shoulders; 16¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 17½c. for Clear Sides. HAMS, 23½c. for Sugar-cured; 24½c. for Fancy. WHISKY, 99c.@$1. TOBACCO, $5@$7 for Frosted Lugs; $7 25@$7 for common to medium.

BALTIMORE, July 19.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 18½. FLOUR quiet and firm; stock very scarce. WHEAT—Receipts light; Red at $1 45@$1 70; White, $1 50@$1 80; Pennsylvania, $1 50@$1 60; Western, $1 45@$1 55. CORN firm and higher; White, $1 20; Yellow, $1 15. OATS dull at 55c.@60c. for New, 65c.@66c. for Old. Mess PORK firm at $31. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 17¼c.@17½c.; Clear Rib, 18c.; Shoulders, 15c. HAMS, 25c.@26c. LARD quiet at 16¾c.@17c. WHISKY in good demand; stock scarce at $1 01@$1 02.

CLEVELAND, July 19.—FLOUR firmer and advanced 25c. WHEAT advancing and firm; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 40@$1 45; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 40@$1 45. CORN firmer, and advanced 1c.@2c.; No. 1 Mixed, 95c.@96c.; No. 2 Mixed, 91c.@92c. OATS active, at 59c.@60c. for State. PETROLEUM—Crude, $4 40@$4 50; Refined, quiet, with no sales.

TOLEDO, July 19.—FLOUR quiet and firm. WHEAT declining; No. 1 Red, $1 48; No. 2 Red, $1 47. CORN firmer; No. 1, 93½c.; No. 2, 90c. OATS easier; No. 1, 60c. FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 3,900 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,000 bushels; Corn, 15,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, July 19.—FLOUR active, and advanced 25c. WHEAT buoyant and unsettled; No. 1, $1 36; No. 2, $1 31¼. OATS firm; No. 2, 54c. CORN advancing; rejected, 85c., in store. RYE quiet; No. 2, 80c. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 67,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 55,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, July 19.—COTTON flat; receipts, 125 bales; exports, 325 bales. CORN firm at 95@$1 05. OATS dull at 65c. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $5 75. PROVISIONS firmer. PORK, $31 50. BACON—Shoulders, 15c.; Clear Sides, 19c.

DETROIT, July 19.—WHEAT heavy, and declined 3c.; Extra, $1 67; No. 1, $1 55; Amber, $1 44. CORN firm; No. 1, 90c. OATS, 60c. for State. BARLEY, $2 per cental for State.

MOBILE, Ala., July 19.—COTTON dull and tending down; Middling, 17¼c.; sales, 100 bales; net receipts, 32 bales; exports, coastwise, 1 bale, to New-Orleans; stock, 10,833 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 19.—COTTON market nearly stagnant; Middling, 17c.@17¼c.; sales, 1,500 bales; net receipts, 307 bales; coastwise, 23 bales; total, 340 bales; stock, 53,519 bales.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 19.—COTTON—No demand; prices nominal; Good Ordinary, 15c.@15¼c.; net receipts, 19 bales; exports, coastwise, 11 bales; stock, 5,589 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 19.—COTTON—Light offerings keep markets firm; Middling, 17½c.; sales, 100 bales; net receipts, 232 bales; stock, 7,500 bales.

NORFOLK, Va., July 19.—COTTON dull; Low Middling, 17¼c.; net receipts, 203 bales; exports, coastwise, 82 bales; stock, 1,168 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 19.—COTTON dull; Middling, 18c.; sales, 125 bales; net receipts, 29 bales; stock, 5,784 bales.

[Advertisement.]

Mr. SCHOCK, Superintendent of the Morris and Essex Railroad, refused the Coroner certain facts in regard to killing a man on the road the other day, the consequence was that he was "schocked" by an order from the Court to show up the dead man's bones or go into limbo. If he and all other railroad officials would compel their employes to carry good watches it would save many a "shocking" accident. The best place on this continent to get a good watch, or anything in jewelry, silverware, or diamonds, is at No. 150 Bowery, corner Broome-st.

J. H. JOHNSTON & ROBINSON.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, July 19—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N. W.	Clear	65
Halifax	N.	Clear	68
Portland	N.	Clear	73
Boston	N. E.	Clear	78
New-York	W.	Hazy	80
Philadelphia	N. E.	Clear	80
Wilmington	N. W.	Clear	83
Washington	N. W.	Cloudy	80
Fortress Monroe	N. W.	Clear	84
Richmond	N. W.	Clear	84
Charleston	S. W.	Clear	84
Savannah	W. S. W.	Clear	84
Augusta	W.	Clear	85
Oswego	S. W.	Clear	76
Buffalo	S. W.	Clear	80
Pittsburg	W.	Clear	80
Chicago	S. W.	Clear	83
Louisville	S. W.	Clear	83
Mobile	S. W.	Clear	84
New-Orleans	N. E.	Showery	83
Key West	E.	Rainy	82
Havana	E.	Clear	82

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamer	Sails	From	For
Iowa	July 20	New-York	Bristol.
Colorado	July 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Java	July 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Frankfort	July 21	New-York	Bremen.
Abyssinia	July 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Lafayette	July 23	New-York	Havre.
Erin	July 23	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	July 23	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA, ASPINWALL AND RIO JANEIRO.

Steamer	Sails	From	For
Rapidan	July 20	New-York	Havana.
Arizona	July 21	New-York	Aspinwall.
Merrimack	July 23	New-York	Rio Janeiro.

Closing of Foreign Mails.

TODAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Colorado*, 8½ A. M. Supplementary Mail for *paid* letters at Pier No. 46 North River at 11 A. M.

THURSDAY.

For Europe via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Abyssinia*, at 10 A. M. Supplementary Mail for *paid* letters on the Cunard Dock, Jersey, at 11:30 A. M. For the German States, via Bremen, by the *Frankfort*, at 12 M. For Havana and the West Indies by the *Columbia*, 2 P. M. For Aspinwall, Panama and the South Pacific and Central American Ports, by the *Arizona*, 10:30 A. M.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the *Weser*, 12 M. Supplementary Mail for *paid* letters on the Pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, 1:30 P. M. For France, via Brest and Havre, by the *Lafayette*, 11 A. M. For Ireland, via Queenstown, by the *City of Washington*, 12 M. For the Argentine Republic, Brazil and St. Thomas, by the *Merrimack*, 1 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 2:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 19.—*In steam-ship Scotia, from Liverpool.*—Judge Bedford, T. Storm, R. W. O'Neale, C. D. Dickey, lady, 3 children and servant, Miss Dickey, 2 Misses Dixon, J. H. Ross and lady, Miss Ayres, Miss Hanford, F. Tuttle and lady, F. B. Tuttle, P. R. Taft, Mrs. Edwards and son, Miss Edwards, J. S. Edwards, J. F. Edwards, Prof. Hitchcock and lady, F. E. Taylor and lady, Mrs. Wats and daughter, Mr. Leodel, lady and son, C. Johnston, J. Glenn, J. Sorbg, E. Altman and lady, ... [illegible]

JULY 19.—*In steam-ship France, from Liverpool.*—[illegible]

In steam-ship Champion, from Charleston.—[illegible]

In steam-ship San Salvador, from Savannah.—[illegible]

In steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, from Newbern.—[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:46 | Sun sets....7:26 | Moon rises...11:52

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..1:01 | Gov. Island..1:50 | Hell Gate....3:12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......TUESDAY, July 19.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Cleopatra, Bursley, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Niagara, Blackwood, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Tacony, Nichols, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Neptune, Baker, Boston; Colorado, (Br.,) Freeman, Liverpool via Queenstown, Williams & Guion; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.

Ship Wm. Tapscott, Spencer, London, E. E. Morgan's Sons.

Barks Ella, Peterson, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Gussie Freeman, Anderson, Rotterdam, Miller & Houghton.

Brigs Adams, Laddana, Trieste, J. Robinson; Abbie Clifford, Clifford, Cronstadt, Jas. E. Ward & Co.; Catawba, Hayener, Bermuda, J. Norman Harvey; Gambia, Gilley, Brunswick, Ga., R. P. Buck & Co.; Calypso, (Ital.,) Scott, Genoa, James Robinson & Co.; Curacoa, Lockhart, Curacoa, James Poullie's Sons; James Ratchford, George, Kingston, Jam., Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schrs. Volunteer, (Br.,) Burgess, Windsor, C. E. Knox; Isella, Smith, Jacksonville, Fla., Warren, Ray & Co.; Virginia, Panton, St. Kitts, J. Leaycraft.

Arrived.

Steam-ship France, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool July 6, via Queenstown 7th, with mdse. and 373 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Experienced head-winds the entire passage; July 7, off Queenstown, passed steam-ship Pennsylvania, hence for Liverpool; 8th, lat. 51 04, lon. 14 38, passed an Inman steam-ship, bound E.; same time, passed ship Chippewa, from Glasgow for Montreal; 9th, lat. 50 24, lon. 21 34, a Guion steamer, bound E.; 12th, lat. 46 16, lon. 39 03, passed a North German steam-ship, bound E.; 15th, lat. 42 05, lon. 55 08, passed a large iron steamer, bound E.; 16th, lat. 41 25, lon. 59 45, passed a Guion steamer, bound E.

Steam-ship Scotia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool July 9 and Queenstown 10th, with mdse. and 215 passengers to C. G. Francklyn. July 11, lat. 51 12, lon. 15 37, passed steam-ship City of Paris, hence for Liverpool; same time passed a Cunard steamer bound E.; same day, lat. 51 07, lon. 14 48, passed ship Beacon Light, bound E., with bulwarks gone.

Steam-ship Westphalia, (N. G.,) Schwensen, Hamburg July 4 and Havre 8th, with mdse. and 479 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced light westerly winds during first part of the passage, and almost constant dense fogs the latter part; July 9, off the Caskets, at 2 P. M., in a dense fog, came in collision with brig Prairie, (Norw.,) Marcusson, from Morlaix for Sundsvall, sinking her immediately, but succeeded in saving the crew in our boats; 17th, lat. 42 28, lon. 52 55, passed bark Sparkenhoe, of Quebec, bound W.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston July 16, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah July 16, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship El Cid, Nickerson, Wilmington, N. C., 70 hours, with naval stores to J. Lorillard.

Brig Emma Ives, (of Sydney, C. B.,) Branscomb, Cow Bay 20 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain & Co.—vessel to Moss & Ward. Has had light winds, with much fog, the entire passage.

Brig Raven, Collins, Matanzas 7 ds., with sugar to Herques & Otis—vessel to Simpson & Clapp. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Manlius, (of Nassau,) Dussant, Havana 7 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to F. Alexandre & Son.

Brig Emma Dean, Atkinson, of and from Curacoa 13 ds., with mdse. and 3 passengers to Theo. Foelke.

Brig Aurora, (of Halifax,) Graham, Bridgeport, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. Commerce, (of Newburyport,) Evans, Baracoa 8 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Has had light winds and fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. C. H. Macomber, (of Boston,) Higgins, Para 29 ds., with rubber, nuts, &c., to Wetmore, Cryder & Co.—vessel to H. B. Metcalf. Passed the equator July 1, in lon. 50 30, and since has had light winds.

Schr. Ella Hodsdon, (of Bangor,) Hodsdon, Demerara 17 ds., with sugar to Edwin Rowe—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Clara Jane, (of Lubec,) McAllister, Musquash, N. B., 9 days—with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Emma Green, Collins, Pensacola 17 ds., with lumber to Pensacola Lumber Co.

Schr. Caroline & Cornelia, Crowley, Somerset, for Rondout.

Schr. Thos. Boos, Harper, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Potter & Hooper, Rackberry, Haverstraw, for Providence.

Schr. Cynthia Jane, Gardner, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wm. McShay, Lynch, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Frank Merwin, Bunce, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Horatio Nichols, McCue, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Richard Law, York, Stonington, for Rondout.

Schr. J. H. Young, Barrett, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. F. G. Warner, Kensell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Mencall, Mason, Albany, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Trimmer, Finto, Albany, for Hartford.

Schr. Empire, Ferguson, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Lucy D., Higgins, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Mary J. Meade, Thrasher, Taunton.

Schr. Home, Marshall, New-Haven.

Schr. S. H. Woodbury, Woodbury, Norwalk.

Schr. John Brooks, Fox, Bridgeport.

Schr. Gertrude, Brockway, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. Falcon, Wheeler, New-Haven.

Schr. Sarah Harvey, Davis, New-Haven.

Schr. Volant, Hall, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Nelson Harvey, Bearse, Gloucester.

Schr. Annie May, May, Norwalk, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Flyaway, Kelly, Boston.

Schr. D. & E. Kelly, Kelly, Boston, for Rondout.

Schr. Scud, Hallock, Hartford, for Elizabethport.

WIND—Sundown, light, S. E., clear.

Below.

Ship Southampton, West, Havre June 18, with mdse. to E. E. Morgan's Sons & Co.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Silesia, for a port in Great Britain; Cleopatra, for Savannah; Niagara, for Richmond.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 19.—Arr. bark Hanson, Gregory, New-Orleans; brigs Brooklyn, Arroyo; Ida L. King, Philadelphia; J. Bickmore, Philadelphia; schr. J. Baymore, Galveston.

BOSTON, July 19.—Arr. Brig H. Houston, Philadelphia; schrs. Julia Newell, New-York; F. Atwood, New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 19.—Passed out 19th, ship Duisburg, for Rotterdam; brigs H. T. Haviland, for Glace Bay; Aurora, for Caracoas; Letty, for Demerara.

18th.—Brigs Regina, ——; Island Lass, for Prince Edward's Island; D. C. Chapman, for Cuba; George Latimer, for St. Johns; schrs. Sophie, for Turk's Island; Jennie, for the Spanish Main; Lone Star, for Newfoundland.

HOLMES' HOLE, July 17.—[illegible]

Spoken. [illegible]

Foreign Ports.

At Para June 25, schr. Charles Thompson, for New-York in 3 ds.

At Barracoa July 10, schrs. Oneida and Laura, for New-York in 5 ds.; Israel Snow, for do. in 5 ds.; Lavinia Bell, O M. Marrett and Ricardo Barros, for do., wtg.

At Demerara July 1, brig Geo. Downs and schr. W. A. Duryea, for New-York, to sail July 2.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, July 19.—The steamers Aleppo, of the Cunard line, and the City of Brooklyn, of the Inman line, arrived here yesterday, on their route from New-York to Liverpool, the former at 9 o'clock in the morning and the latter at 3 o'clock in the evening.

A CHOICE SECURITY.

MIDLAND BONDS

Seven Per Cent Gold,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

(COUPON OR REGISTERED) OF

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO

MIDLAND RAILROAD.

150 MILES ARE DONE AND EARNING NOW ABOVE EXPENSES MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THAT PORTION OF THE MORTGAGE DEBT, and more than the interest on all the bonds that can be issued up to date.

The completion of new road enables us to offer for sale more of these bonds. No bonds can be issued on road under construction, and on *finished* road the issue is limited to $20,000 *per mile*.

These bonds are desirable as an investment for many reasons, the most prominent of which are:

First—Behind them and fortifying them is a paid up capital of nearly $7,000,000.

Second—The road is a new great trunk line running between the New-York Central and Erie Railways and shortening the distance seventy miles—every great distance properly considered, and one that alone would render this road a *vast success*.

Third—The cost of building the road is twice the mortgage, and a railroad is a real estate of perfect title, and, if good for anything, is always increasing in value. These bonds are a real estate loan of the best character at half value. The cost of *single track* is about $40,000 per mile; mortgage, $20,000. Besides, in this case, the real estate is in existence *before* the bonds are issued.

Fourth—The mortgage bonds on every railroad running out of New-York City are good, and interest is promptly paid on them.

Fifth—The total interest liability of this great railway, over four hundred miles in length, will be but $560,000, gold, per annum, after the whole line is completed. The earnings of a single month, it is expected, will exceed this.

A consideration of the gross receipts of the New-York Central and Erie Railways will be all that is necessary, we believe, to convince parties that the Midland will net, after all expenses, a much larger sum than its interest debt.

THE RATE OF INTEREST.

These bonds pay seven per cent. in gold, free of United States income, tax, and this, with gold at 112, is equal to over EIGHT PER CENT A YEAR. No rational person could expect a SAFE INVESTMENT, WITHIN OUR OWN STATE, to be offered on more liberal terms than these.

THE BONDS.

The bonds have twenty-five years to run; are issued in denominations of $1,000; bear Seven per Cent. Interest in gold, free of income tax; are Coupon or Registered, with interest, payable semi-annually in New-York, on the 1st of May and 1st of November.

PRICE: PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Pamphlets, Circulars, &c., may be had on application.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The bonds are secured by a First Mortgage on 205 miles of road from Indianapolis, the largest city and most important railroad center in the State of Indiana, to the City of Pekin, in Illinois.

The only direct line from Cincinnati and Indianapolis to Pekin, Peoria, and Omaha, being SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Over 180 miles of the line are now in full operation, and earning more than the interest on the whole issue of bonds. The iron and all the materials for the balance are on hand and being rapidly laid, which makes the line VIRTUALLY COMPLETED. There are thirty-six depots on the line, located in cities and towns that contain in the aggregate 100,000 inhabitants, and within 20 miles of the track there is a population of over 800,000. It runs through the best agricultural, manufacturing and coal-mining districts in Indiana and Illinois, and forms part of a grand central trunk line from the Atlantic to the Pacific, HAVING MORE NUMEROUS VALUABLE EAST AND WEST COMMUNICATIONS THAN ANY ROAD IN THE WEST.

The bonds are convertible into stock at par, which adds greatly to their value.

We have carefully examined the country, its resources, and the whole enterprise all through its course of construction, and BELIEVE THE BONDS TO BE AS SAFE AS GOVERNMENTS. It is with pleasure we recommend them to our customers as a first-class investment. Over four-fifths of the loan has been sold. We offer the balance at 92½ and interest.

All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. For full particulars apply to

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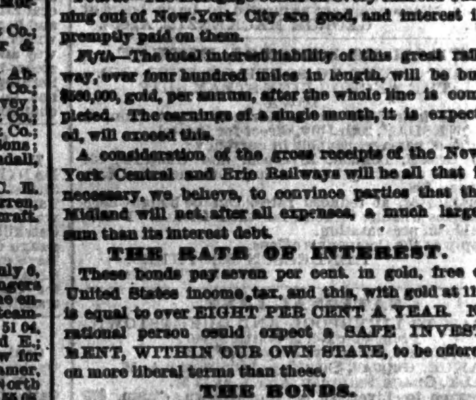

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